The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

What Will the Poland Committee Report?—Mr. Colfax and the People—Death of Col. Eaton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The report of the Poland Committee is now expected on Tuesday. Very little additional has been learned respecting the tenor of that report. It seems to be confirmed that it will recommend the expulsion of Messrs. Ames and Brooks, but it is not confirmed that it will recommend any degree of censure of the other members. It will, on the contrary, exonerate them to the extent of showing that their motives were in no wise corrupt, and that there is no evidence of corruption in their action. But it may condemn the holding of such stock as an improper investment for a member of Congress. From present indications, it seems safe to predict that no resolution for the expulsion of any one can pass the House. This conviction is based on a variety of reasons. In the first place, many Democrats are not convinced that the gravity of Mr. Brooks' offense is sufficient to warrant such severe punishment, and they declare that, if it is insisted upon, they will move to include several of the Republicans whom they regard as implicated. In the second place, many Republicans regard a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Ames as indirectly a severe censure of the members with whom he dealt; that he cannot be expelled for bribery without having it follow that somebody was bribed, and that it is conclusively shown that nobody was bribed. Expulsion of him, therefore, it is argued, will only serve to stigmatise undeservedly the holders of the stock, whose motive is shown to have been pure.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the hounds that are baying at Mr. Colfax's heels, that gentleman is in the receipt of a vast number of letters and expressions of confidence and satisfaction at the vindication of his position which he has made. These come both from the Press and individuals, and so far as can be learned, comprise nearly if not quite all the classes of journals and people which have heretofore held Mr. Colfax in high esteem. The circumstantial evidence confirmatory of that which accounted for the twelve hundred dollar deposit, which has been discovered since the committee closed its sittings, does much to strengthen his case, and perhaps one of the best evidences of the state of sentiment toward him lies in the fact that the men who pretend to be dissatisfied with Mr. Colfax's defense are those who, if they saw the evidence thereof in letters of fire, would declare it forgery.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The resolution offered in the Senate to meet daily at 11 o'clock, instead of noon, for the remainder of the session, has not yet been acted on, and it will receive much opposition till the time comes when its adoption seems clearly needful to finish the appropriation bills. So many investigations are in progress, and so many Senators are on that account obliged to be absent from the Senate Chamber during the hours that it is now in session, that to extend the length of the daily sessions would rather delay than hasten progress with all the business.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate will again have the Naval Appropriation bill before it to-morrow. Last night the absence of a quorum prevented the finishing of the bill. It has been passed over in committee of the whole, and most of the amendments made there have been agreed to in the Senate. The subject which remained unvoted on when the Senate adjourned, was the amendment increasing the pay of retired naval officers to the three-quarters instead of one-half of full pay as now. The amendment was adopted by a large majority in committee and will probably be retained in the bill.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Senate and House having passed bills for the settlement of the Geneva award which are almost diametrically opposed to each other, the question whether a possible agreement can be reached has become exceedingly interesting. The general belief is that the prospect is not encouraging. The Senate bill provides for a new tribunal for this specific work, its existence to terminate when the work is finished. The House bill remits the adjudication to the United States Courts, and this is the great difference between the two bills. It is looked upon as irreconcilable, and inasmuch as the award will not be paid until next September, it is not deemed imperative that Congress should take action now.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Such progress has been made in the Appropriation bills in the House as to reduce very much the apparent necessity of an extra session. Pertinent to this question it is reported that the President recently remarked that the Government had money enough to last it until the 1st day of July, and in case of the failure of any of the Appropriation bills he saw no necessity of convening Congress before that time. This is significant.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

Mr. Patterson has gained much by his frank statement before the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee in regard to his connection with the speculations in that stock, and the manner in which he was led to make a denial, which he is now convinced himself was unfounded in fact, though he believed it to be true. He receives much sympathy on account of the unfortunate situation in which he is placed. His personal enemies, if he has any, the enemies of the political party to which he has belonged, will persist in scoffing at his motives, and will accuse him of corruption and untruth. But other people believe his word, and do not doubt that he was innocent of any wrong intention by receiving profits on the Credit Mobilier stock, as well as any conscious falsehood or equivocation in the denial that he made.

DEATH OF COL. D. L. EATON.

This community was pained, this evening, by the announcement of the death, this afternoon, of Col. D. L. Eaton, cashier of the Second National Bank, and for years actuary of the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and formerly Pay-master United States Army. He was also a member of the Council branch of the District Legislature, and a trustee of Howard University. Col. Eaton came originally from Maine, and was one of the very best citizens of Washington. Enterprising, public spirited, and a man of thorough integrity, he was a prominent member of the First Congregational Church, and in his death the church and the city, as well as his family and friends, suffer a great loss. He had been ill for over three months, with partial recoveries and relapses, but died at 2½ o'clock P. M., Gen. O. O. Howard, an old school and college mate, holding his hand.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will soon decide which of the models that have been put into competition shall be accepted for the Farragut statue, that is, if they are not all ruled out together. The contest seems to lie nearly between Dr. Horatio Stone and Vinnie Ream. There is much dissatisfaction among the competitors because the committee has taken any notice whatever of Dr. Stone's model, which has not been placed in the Capitol as was required of the others, and because of his refusal to enter into the competition in regular form. Vinnie Ream's statue is regarded by almost every one as by far the best likeness exhibited; but it, as well as the model by Stone, is of heroic size, while the rest of the models are only sketches, and some of them very roughly done. It is not unlikely that all may be rejected, and if the committee finds it has not the right under the law which was passed to reject all models, it can ask for an amendment, which would be easily obtained. Still, some object that it would be unfair to change the law under which the competitors have thus far proceeded in good faith.

THE KNAPP DEFALCATION.

Information received at the Post-office Department shows that the defalcation of Knapp in the New-York Post-office is quite as serious as had been conjectured. The amount of defalcation already discovered reaches $13,000.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

There is no longer any prospect of the passage of any of the Postal Telegraph bills before adjournment. An attempt will to-morrow be made to put the Agricultural College Land bill upon its passage in the House. It is improbable that it can receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the reply of the President to the letter of the committee informing him of his re-election:

"I sincerely appreciate this renewed evidence of satisfaction with my administration. When I was elected four years ago there was less regard for party lines. In the last campaign political differences and personal hostilities more clearly defined the lines of party; but notwithstanding this I shall continue to endeavor to make my administration of the government one which will meet not only the approval of the great party which elected me, but as well of *all* the people of the United States."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House the following communication:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1873.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Appropriations, that a telegram has been received from Mr. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intend to put their road, from the Missouri River to the Yellowstone, under contract this Spring. The work of construction will commence early in the Summer, and he asks for sufficient force to be stationed along the line of the proposed road.

This will require a strong escort, and will necessitate the establishment of two large posts between the Missouri River and Fort Ellis. Gen. Sheridan reports that our expense for barracks and quarters will be greatly increased, and he thinks it advisable to notify Congress of this fact, so that sufficient additional appropriation may be made for the establishment of these two posts. He says: "The posts to be established will be expensive, and I would respectfully recommend that the fund for barracks and quarters be increased at least in the sum of $250,000."

Gen. Sherman, to whom this subject was referred, says: "This railroad is a national enterprise, and we are forced to protect the men during its survey and construction, through, probably the most warlike nations of Indians on the continent. Gen. Sheridan's estimate is the lowest possible. I therefore earnestly recommend the appropriation by Congress of the sum of $250,000, to be expended in the erection of two posts, the location of which shall be selected by Gen. Sheridan."

I concur with Gen. Sherman in his view that this is a national enterprise and should receive the support of the Government. It will also prove to be an economical measure, and will tend to the solution of the Indian problem in the north-western territory.

WILLIAM M. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

THE INAUGURATION.

The preparations for the forthcoming inauguration ceremonies are being conducted on the most liberal and extensive scale. The indications are that it will be the grandest display ever witnessed in Washington. There will be present about thirty different military organizations, from various parts of the country, each with its band of music, and with the West Point and naval cadets, will make a brilliant display. In order to overcome the many inconveniences heretofore connected with inauguration balls, the largest ball building ever erected in this country is now being constructed. It is 325 feet in length, and 150 feet in width, with a supper-room the whole length, which will be supplied by one of the most celebrated New-York caterers. The supper will be continuous from the opening to the close of the ball. Hat and cloak rooms extend the whole length, and every facility will be made for the perfect accommodation of all guests. There will be extensive dressing-rooms.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEES.

The Wilson Committee have taken considerable testimony on the second branch of the inquiry referred to them, namely, into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; but, as the investigation cannot be completed during the present Congress, the committee will recommend that the House make provision for continuing it after the adjournment, which probably will be done. The members of the Poland Committee are very cautious in talking about their forthcoming report, to be made early this week. No one outside the committee can state with accuracy what they will recommend, in view of the facts developed in the investigation. The report of the Wilson Committee is in course of preparation. It concerns more particularly the financial features of the Union Pacific Railroad in connection with the Credit Mobilier, and looks to action by the Government in the premises. There will be nothing in the report, concerning individual character, upon which the House will be called to act. Messrs. Perry and Ashton, the Government counsel, have been with the committee on several occasions only during the examination. They have, however, been regularly supplied with copies of the testimony, as printed from day to day. Their action and advice to the Government will, of course, be independent of the committee, but in accordance with the discoveries made by the investigation.

THE REVENUE STAMP DEFALCATION.

The Select Committee of the House, in their report on the defalcation of J. J. Johnson, lately in charge of the stamp division of the Assistant Treasurer's office in New-York, say it would have been a cause of surprise had the investigations of the committee justified the adoption of an opinion imputing the criminal act to the want of vigilance, the incapacity, or to any other cause implying official infidelity on the part of the Assistant Treasurer. They unhesitatingly exhonerate him from any fault which could cause to be justly assigned to him a share in the responsibility for the loss sustained, and they heartily concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the law already offered for its consideration should be enacted by Congress, relieving Gen. Hillhouse from any pecuniary guilt in connection with the robberies of revenue-stamps or of their proceeds by his late unworthy subordinate. The committee most earnestly recommend as in the direction of greater security to the public moneys that the punishment of all Treasury defaulters be greatly increased, and that in no case of conviction upon clear proof of guilt should the pardoning power be exercised in behalf of those who steal public moneys. They also recommend that stock-brokers, who knowingly violate the law by dealing with Government employes, should be prosecuted with greater vigor than has marked the conduct of such proceedings in the past. They are gratified to report that from affidavits of the present employes in the Sub-Treasury, in New-York, they are satisfied none of them have been tempted to hazard their positions and happiness by stock speculations.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMY ANIMALS AND FORAGE.

A general order of the War Department requires that, in advertising for contracts for supplies of animals or of forage for military posts, the conditions of competition should be always such as to open to settlers, farmers, and stock-raisers near the point of delivery and consumption of the supplies needed, the opportunity of selling their products directly to the United States, in such quantities as may be convenient and advantageous for both parties. The supplies are, as far as practicable, to be procured at first hands, and army officers are instructed accordingly.

SENATOR POMEROY.

The investigation of the Pomeroy case will begin to-morrow and will be pushed forward with all possible vigor. Several of the witnesses from Kansas arrived to-day and have been duly interviewed in advance.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

George Hebermehl, a German shoe-maker, fifty-two years of age, committed suicide in this city, last night, by cutting his throat with a shoe-knife. He lingered for five hours after his throat was cut. He was sober and rational at the time, though he had been for some days in depressed spirits. Hebermehl's wife is now in France. Three of his children are in this country.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A house of worship for the youthful sect of Old Catholics has been opened at Heidelberg by Prof. Michelis.

The Lyons police have pounced down on numerous grocers for selling tapioca in boxes ornamented with engraved portraits of eminent Communists.

Latest accounts set forth that the Austrian navy consists at present of 72 war ships, carrying 386 guns. This total comprises vessels of every description, armor-plated, wooden screw and paddle steamers, corvettes, schooners, and gun-boats.

John Luxon, one of the very few survivors of the great victory of Trafalgar, has just died at Liskeard, Cornwall, aged ninety-four. He served on board the Spartiate, seventy-four guns, commanded by Capt. Francis. The poor fellow had been receiving parochial relief for years.

By the new law of the *haute police*, sought to be introduced under the Republican Government of M. Thiers, released criminals under surveillance cannot change their residences more than once a year, and then only by permission of the Minister of the Interior.

Mlle. Renault, whom M. Henri de Rochefort, of *Lanterne* notoriety, married some time back under such tragical circumstances, and whose recovery was considered as hopeless, is now perfectly re-established in health, and takes daily promenades in the vicinity of Versailles.

Bebel, the German socialist, was sentenced a year ago to two years' detention in a fortress, and was deprived of his privilege to sit in the Reichstag (of which he was a member) for a political offense. At an election to replace him, which has been just held in Saxony, he was returned anew by 12,000 votes to 3,700 given to his opponent, a government official.

When M. Gambetta was in Switzerland last year he is said to have visited M. Jules Vallès. It is now ascertained that M. Jules Vallès and the Russian, Bakounine, are the principal organizers of the revolutionary society in the south of France, against which prosecutions are at presen being actively directed.

The *Musical Gazette* of Milan publishes a curious article on the cannon considered as an instrument of music, from which it appears that the first to originate the idea was one Guiseppe Sark, an Italian, who composed a Te Deum at St. Petersburg, in 1788, to celebrate the capture of Fort Otzakow by Potemkin.

An equestrian statue to Frederick VII., the predecessor of the reigning King of Denmark, is about to be erected in front of the chateau of Christiansborg, at Copenhagen. The memory of the deceased monarch, who was wonderfully popular, is held in extreme veneration. The statue is to be cast in bronze, and is the design of the late sculptor Bissen, Thorwaldsen's best pupil.

The glove, or rather the shoe, thrown down by the British cordwainers has been taken up by their French colleagues. The cobblers' tournament is shortly to come off at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Northampton of the Continent. A manufacturer of the town has offered to supply the materials gratuitously to the knights of the awl who will contend on condition that their handiwork falls to his possession afterward.

Prussian domination is not yet welcome in Schleswig-Holstein. During the performance of a piece, called "The Recruit," recently at Hadersleben, immense enthusiasm was created by the appearance on the stage of an actor wearing the Danish cockade. A policeman, who was present, hissed, to no purpose, but the higher authorities suppressed the patriotic drama next day.

The Milan correspondent of the *Swiss Times* writes: "Last Sunday evening (Feb. 2) a series of distressing accidents occurred at the Scala. The clothes of a ballet-dancer caught fire, and but for the immediate aid of the scene-shifters she would have been burned alive; a modiste fell down the staircase leading to the wardrobe, breaking her leg; a stage assistant fell dead, stricken with apoplexy, and a musician in the orchestra went raving mad, and was forcibly conveyed to the hospital."

The Irish College in Paris, which (according to the French papers) was founded during the reign of Louis XIV. by Irish political refugees, and the capital of which (nearly 2,000,000 of francs) belongs to France, is about to be completely reorganized. In future the college is to be placed under the supervision of a council composed of great State functionaries; and the French government will appoint the directors—on the recommendation of the bishops of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

Dr. Decaisne, in the *France*, gives the following official list of the means employed by 71,207 individuals who committed suicide in France during the twenty-two years from 1836 to 1857: Strangulation, 24,536; fire-arms, 10,197; suffocation by charcoal fumes, 5,587; poison, 1,500; submersion, 23,221; knives, razors, &c., 2,871; falls from buildings, &c., 2,841; by various other means, 454; total, 71,207. The presumed motives of these 71,207 suicides were exceedingly numerous. The more frequent causes were—misery, financial difficulties, domestic troubles, the desire to put an end to physicial sufferings, and mental alienation.

A case has come before the Paris Court which has its warning for foreign ladies smitten by Frenchmen. Miss Maria Hicks, a young American, was married by a Protestant clergyman to M. Dussance, a Frenchman, in her own country. A son was the offspring of their union, and M. Dussance having returned to France with his wife, the child was baptized, members of the father's family officiating as god-parents. M. Dussance died, leaving behind him a fortune, and immediately his blood relations, like a lot of harpies as they were, sought to prove his marriage null, and secure all his property for themselves. The Court has declared the marriage legitimate, but only because of the accident that the family of the deceased had not made the demand to annul it within a year of having heard of the alliance.

The London *City Press* states that the Lord Mayor and Sheriff's Committee, who conducted the banquet, &c., at the Guildhall on the 9th of November, have prepared a statement, from which it appears that the total expenditure was £3,606 0s. 3d. The dinner and wines cost £1,436 10s.; decorations, £1,239 15s. 6d.; procession, including six bands of music, £339 2s.; music in Guildhall, £68 16s.; printing and stationery, £19 18s. 4d.; general expenditure, (details given,) £323 12s. 6d. The Lord Mayor contributed £1,800 of the cost; Mr. Alderman and Sheriff White, £900; Mr. Sheriff Perkins, £900; City Lands Committee, £200; total, £3,800, of which £139 19s. 9d. has been returned to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, making the cost, as above given, £3,606 0s. 3d.

The question of replacing brandy by an allowance of tea is occupying the serious attention of the Russian military authorities. According to the *Viedomosti*, of St. Petersburg, the Minister of War has submitted the question to the deliberations of "Specialists," who, better than any one else, can appreciate the utility and the results produced by brandy and tea. The general opinion in military circles is strongly in favor of the use of tea; but it appears to be doubted whether it can take the place of brandy without causing too great an excess in the budget set down for the maintenance of the troops. It results from calculations made by Dr. Steinberg that an annual ration of tea and sugar would cost 322 roubles 15 copecks for every 100 soldiers, while a ration of brandy costs only 30 roubles 60 copecks—the difference being 282 roubles 55 copecks. The pound of tea is estimated at four francs; and the Russian Army numbers, as we have recently been told, about 1,500,000 men on a peace footing; it is therefore highly probably that the military authorities will take some time to consider the advisability of adopting such a costly change.

CUBA.

The New Loan and its Prospects—Matters at Porto Rico—The Perennial Struggle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

The proposed $20,000,000 loan has been placed on the market, the subscription to it opening on the morning of the 5th. It is generally believed that the whole amount of this loan will be taken, although until now, subscriptions are coming in very slowly, and the reports in relation are of the most conflicting character. As a specimen of the veracity of the Havana Press, or rather of a paper which pretends to represent the interests of the Spanish merchants, the *Avisador Comercial*, by name, the following extract from its financial columns of the 6th, is worth noticing:

We are informed that a few hours after the offices for placing the loan were opened, the entire amount of the $20,000,000 treasury loan had been subscribed; we are also told that a foreign house presented itself and offered to take over one-half of the entire loan.

When this paragraph was penned not half a million had been subscribed, and the only foreign house which, according to rumor, has offered to take any bonds of the loan, is a Spanish house in London, the agents there of the Spanish bank. The *Diario* confesses that the people are taking the loan very slowly, and gives as a reason, that the people here are not accustomed to rush transactions. The *Diario* mentions further that the poorer classes are those who come forward to take the new loan, which does not speak very high for the much-vaunted patriotism of the wealthy leaders. But the following phrase of the *Diario's* editorial is significant of the real state of feeling:

We neither intend to, nor ought we employ pressure on anybody; but we are firmly convinced that it is preferable to own bonds bearing eight per cent. gold interest, and of which a portion are redeemed every six months in gold to keeping bank notes.

The *Diario* did not add that with bank notes exchange can still be purchased and the money be sent out of the country, which is a business that everybody almost is engaged in, and the only point on which Spaniards and Cubans agree perfectly.

USES OF THE LOAN.

Of the $20,000,000 loan, $14,000,000 are to be employed in withdrawing that amount of inflated currency from circulation, and if *Lord Dundreary* were here, he would now be treated to a conundrum, that no fellaw can find out. These bank notes are withdrawn from circulation and destroyed; the issue of any new notes is forbidden by law. According to the official programme the expenses are kept on a plane with the income, and consequently no surplus will be on hand. Granting that this can be done, how and with what will the Intendencia (Treasury) redeem the bonds as they fall due every month? In what manner will they raise the needful with which to pay eight per cent. interest on $20,000,000; and where will they get the funds required to purchase the gold necessary for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the interest? Gold is now at twenty per cent. premium, consequently the interest is not eight, but almost ten per cent., and a $500 bond will have to be redeemed with $600, exclusive of the interest, always provided that the premium does not rise higher, which is not certainty by any means, but a very clear case of *quien sabe*. Up to noon to-day, only $1,230,000 have been subscribed, and the chances for placing the whole loan look rather blue, but at a meeting held yesterday afternoon by some of the most prominent and wealthy members of the Spanish Party it was resolved that they would wait until Tuesday, and then subscribe for the remainder. This is very nice as a resolution; whether they will execute it is another matter.

AFFAIRS AT PORTO RICO.

A few days ago the Marquis de la Esperanza and Mr. Romnaldo Chavarri arrived from Porto Rico, as leaders of the Spanish Party there, with full powers from their political confrères to confer with the leaders of the Spanish Party here. During their three days' stay they met the leaders of the Casino several times, and the session on Thursday was prolonged until 3 in the morning. The present condition of Cuba and Porto Rico, and their attitude toward the mother country, were extensively discussed, but the slavery question received the largest share of attention. The Spaniards were not so much opposed to the abolition of slavery *per se*, as to the consequences it would produce and the manner in which it would affect Spaniards and the interests of Spain in particular. The interests of Spain are never considered of any great importance unless the interests (generally of a pecuniary nature) of the Spaniards in the Antilles are also connected with them, and everything which the Home Government intends to establish in order to introduce a due spirit of liberality into these islands, is considered erroneously, to be an injury to the Spanish Party. The Porto Rico delegation knew that they could depend upon the utmost assistance and influence of the Spanish Party in Cuba, with the Spanish Cortes and Government; they are aware that the Cuban Spaniards will and must make every effort to impede the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, but they also wanted to know whether they could trust to have material assistance from the Cuban Spaniards. An enthusiastic member of the Casino stated that, in case of an outbreak in Porto Rico, they could rest assured that Havana alone would send 5,000 men to Porto Rico: but a cooler head replied "that they had enough to take care of at home, and that the Havana Volunteers were needed in Havana, and could not and would not go to Porto Rico." As to furnishing the Spanish Party in Porto Rico with money, this was an easier matter, especially if success could be foreseen, and if money would elect Spanish-thinking members of the Cortes in that island. Even this is doubted, as the loan question so far, shows that the old times are past, and that the moneyed men of the Spanish Party are no longer so liberal as they were, because they are being steadily driven to the conviction that the money gotten by the blood and sweat of the slave is not a sufficiently powerful lever to convert Spaniards in old Spain into thinking and acting like Spaniards here. They were born in the same country, but their education, association, and mode of life are as distinctly different as if they were two races. However, the Spanish Casino of Havana sent a commission composed of Mr. Juan Torraya, the Vice-President, Mr. Gil Gelpi, the editor of the *Constancia*, and Mr. Mamerto Pulido, a wealthy planter, to accompany the Porto Rico delegates to their island, and see for themselves what was needed, to infuse some life and courage into the disheartened masses of the Spanish Party there, and offer to aid them in every emergency. How the Liberal Party in Porto Rico will accept this open defiance, is already a matter of discussion, and many fear that this embassy of the Volunteer element will be considered by the natives of Porto Rico the first step toward an open rupture, and that even the prudent chiefs of the Vranquil revolution in that island may not have the power to restrain the masses. The Havana and Porto Rico Commissioners left on the English steamer this morning.

THE WAR.

No movements of note are announced. Gen. Ygnacio Agramonte has made several unimportant attacks on Spanish columns, being successfull in one and repulsed twice. It is reported that an expedition of arms and amunition has been landed at Vertientes, proceeding from Jamaica, but nothing certain is known. Spanish officers write from the interior that it is evident that the Cubans are better provided now with amunition than they have been for the past twelve months; at any rate, there is no longer any doubt of the Stewart's cargo having reached the interior.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The flag-ship Worcester arrived at Matanzas on the 4th, Admiral Green visiting the Governor in the afternoon. The *Aurora* newspaper styles the Admiral "His Excellency," an epithet hitherto not applied to American Admirals, who were simple and plain "Misters." As of late the keepers of many groggery-shops, stores, and plantations, have been decorated with grand crosses, and consequently are entitled to the title of H. E., the *Aurora* must have got into the habit of using the title. Crosses are distributed very liberally, and only this week a young son of the Marquis Du Quesne, was appointed a Commander of the Order of Isabel III., because his family is acquainted with the Captain-General. Some people assert that it was done because the young gentleman never injured anybody, and never held any Government position.

QUASIMODO.

The Spanish News Received in Cuba—Bad Condition of the Finances.

HAVANA, Feb. 14, via KEY WEST.—The news of the abdication of King Amadeus and the proclamation of the Spanish Republic was published this afternoon. It had the immediate effect of unsettling business and of advancing the premium offered for gold to 23 per cent., but there were no sellers.

Gen. Ceballos will issue a proclamation on the new condition of political affairs, declaring that everything will remain as hitherto respecting Cuban relations with Spain, and he, as well as the other Spanish officials, will obey whatever Government is constituted in Spain. The most intense excitement exists among the people; the city, however, is tranquil, and as yet there no indications of any disturbances.

HAVANA, Feb. 15, via KEY WEST.—Señor Olivarez, the Political Secretary, sailed to-day for Spain, to confer with the Government.

Thousands of circulars were distributed yesterday, containing a picture representing the volunteers shooting a man in the back. They were addressed by the loyalists to the robbers of the public treasury. The circular demands the punishment as traitors of employes and merchants engaged in smuggling, and calls upon the people to guard against the intrigues of a few smugglers who are attempting to induce the Intendente to relax his vigilance. The document further says: The financial situation is bad, and it is necessary that much of the paper now in circulation should be withdrawn, substituting gold therefor. The remedy, it concludes, for these evils pointed out is a simple one; it is necessary to shoot those guilty of fraud upon the Treasury, irrespective of color or condition of the person offending—and invokes Gen. Ceballos to apply the remedy, if he intends to deserve well of the country.

Gen. Ceballos has issued his expected proclamation, enjoining obedience to the government proclaimed by the Cortes. The proclamation concludes with the publication of the names of the new Government of Spain, and a telegram from the Minister for the colonies.

Havana continues tranquil. The *Diario* has only a few words to say upon events now happening in Spain, the *Voz de Cuba* still less, and the *Constancia* nothing whatever.

The idea of a republic does not please a majority of the slave owners. They do not make any demonstration, but are evidently disappointed.

Business is entirely suspended, merchants refusing to sell exchange.

LOUISIANA.

Spirit of the Fusionist Press—Feeling Among Business Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—*Le Carillon*, a weekly French paper, in the fusion interest, published here, in to-day's issue has a leader with the heading, "To arms," "To arms," giving, as it says, the real significance of the McEnery proclamation of Friday, that it means an armed resistance to the authority of the legal State Government. Business men here, including those interested in railroad management, earnestly desire the prompt and immediate recognition of the Kellogg Government, on the ground that the financial interests of the State require such a definite consummation. One of the prominent railroad officials to-day telegraphed a United States Senator to that effect. The *Picayune* of to-day has another violent attack and tirade of abuse of the Supreme Court. The course of the fusionist party and their local papers here toward the State and Federal Courts is regarded by the Republican Party as infamous in the extreme. There is no limit to the venality of their corrupt attacks. The pretended propositions of compromise offered by the Odd-fellows' Hall body are considered as the old Trojan horse story over again.

Explanation of the Medina Railroad Accident.

MEDINA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The following particulars of the railroad accident have been obtained:

It appears the west-bound freight-train reached the half-way post between here and Knowlesville before the east-bound freight-train. This gave the former the right of way, compelling the east-bound train to back up to this place. While backing up and on the bridge, which stands some sixty feet above the bed of Oak Orchard Creek, the train struck a German, seventy years of age, and lately arrived from Hamburg, who was walking on the track to reach his children at Tonawanda, N. Y. In running over his body, the trucks of a platform-car in the middle of the train were thrown from the track. On reaching the bridge crossing Church-street the cars went through it.

Superintendent Torrance, with a large force, has cleared the wreck and constructed a temporary bridge, and the trains are now running regular. The German, whose name is unknown, bears a card from the house of Schmidt & Co., of Buffalo.

The Mormons in Tribulation—One of the Sandwich Islands Looked To.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 16.—The tribulation among the Mormon leaders in view of the probability of decisive Congressional action against their institution is becoming daily more manifest. Already a removal from Utah is discussed. One of their organs to-day says the strong arm of power is to be invoked to make them move on, but where shall they go? where is it desired they shall next pitch their tents?

The priesthood is understood to be seriously contemplating the possible necessity of another pioneer expedition, but it is not generally believed that the Saints, as a body, can ever be induced to abandon their present homes. There is no doubt Brigham Young and his advisers are endeavoring to secure a new country for a kingdom, and it is intimated that negotiations have been renewed for the exclusive possession of one of the Sandwich Islands.

Arrest of Dishonest Railroad Conductors on the Pan Handle Road.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16.—About three months ago the suspicions of the officers of the Pan Handle Railroad were aroused that employes between here and Pittsburg were plundering the company by reselling tickets. Detectives were set at work, and yesterday the first arrest was made in the person of W. M. Russell, a conductor, of this city, and other arrests of suspected parties will be made at once. It is alleged that six conductors and eleven outside parties are implicated. It is supposed the swindle has been going on two years, and that the road has lost $40,000 yearly thereby. The mode of operating was for the conductor to take up a ticket without puncing it and send it to an agent to be resold. Detectives purchased twenty-five such tickets from agents at various points. The conductors were closely watched, and several of them were observed to omit the punching process, and these tickets were afterward purchased of agents employed by the conductors in various cities to resell. They were identified by the directors from private marks. The extent of the combination for reselling tickets is not known.

JAPAN.

Political Disturbances—Yokohama to be Lighted by Gas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The steamer Japan, which arrived yesterday, brings the following additional news from Japan:

On the 10th of January, the Empress gave an audience to Mrs. Delong and Mme. Butzow, wives respectively of the American and Russian Ministers. Her Majesty expressed herself delighted at being allowed to bestow such honor.

There has been much political disquiet the last four or five weeks, and that, together with some disturbances in the country, have produced great anxiety.

Troubles have broken out in the Owake-Ken-Kinsin district. Dec. 29, nearly 40,000 men assembled in and attacked and destroyed the village of Funio, leveling to the ground the houses of officials. Some of the wealthy families fled to the village of Youdzauki. When the principal officers of Owake-Ken went to the rioters and attempted to reason with the leaders, they were assaulted, some of them being killed and others wounded.

Two women were beheaded on the 22d December at Tobe, one for committing arson at Kangamva, the other for strangling her husband.

Mr. Peshine Smith, adviser on international law to the Japanese Government, has renounced his nationality as a citizen of the United States.

The streets of Yokohama are to be lighted with gas. The residents have consented to be taxed that the necessary funds may be raised for the purpose.

The text of an imperial proclamation has been published by the local authorities, giving notice that in the event of Japan being at war, the young men of all classes, husbandmen, mechanics, traders, as well as the Samourai, will be called upon to serve in the army.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The trains on the Utah Central Railroad are blocked by snow drifts.

At Waukegan, Ill., on Saturday, Judge Williams sentenced Christopher Rafferty to be hanged on Friday, March 7, for the murder of Meara.

The barns on the farm of Henry Adams, about two miles from Fort Plain, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Sixteen head of cattle were consumed.

A fire last evening in the Central Club House building, Washington-street, Boston, caused damage to the amount of from $12,000 to $15,000.

The upper part of Daniel Webster's house in Bangor, Me., was burnt yesterday afternoon. The loss is about $800, which is fully covered by insurance.

Rev. Dr. Hawley will deliver a memorial lecture to-morrow evening, at Auburn, N. Y., on Wm. H. Seward, before the Young Men's Christian Association of that place.

Harvey Johnson, a negro, while riding, in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, was cut in the abdomen by Archy Johnson, also colored, who asked Harvey to let him ride. Archy fled, and has not yet been arrested.

Edward Meehan was fatally stabbed, last night, in San Francisco, by Edward Percy. Meehan was trying to put Percy out of his saloon, when the latter drew a knife, and plunged it into Meehan's left side.

The steamer George S. Wright is overdue at San Francisco. The Gussie Telfair will sail immediately, in search of her. There are eighteen passengers on board the missing steamer, among whom are Major Walker, pay-master of the armies, and wife.

Col. James S. Cheney, of the United States and Canada Express, died at his residence in Manchester, N. H., yesterday morning, after a long sickness, aged about fifty-six. For many years Col. Cheney was a leading Democratic politician in New-Hampshire.

Border Ruffianism in Kansas—Summary Measures with It.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—The Kansas City *Journal* of yesterday has advices from the western border of Kansas to the effect that a party of roughs entered the town of Sargeant, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad and amused themselves by shooting into people's windows, and otherwise disturbing the peace. Next day they attacked a saloon-keeper named Christopher Gibson, who shot and killed two of them, named Wright and McClellan, and wounded another, called Jack. The remainder of the party then left and went to Dodge City, where they undertook to run the town. On Sunday night the citizens formed a vigilance committee and killed two of the roughs, one named Charles Hill, and the other known as Antelope.

Funeral of a Murderer—A Disorderly Crowd of Sight-Seers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The funeral of Gaffney, the murderer who was hanged last Friday, took place this afternoon. The terrace in front of his late residence was packed with men, women, and children, full 10,000 being present, collected by morbid curiosity. The police had their hands full to preserve order, and when the family of the deceased were about entering the carriages, were obliged to use their clubs to keep back the crowd.

The Soldiers Who Enlisted for Three Years or During the War.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 14.

When the rebel armies surrendered in the Spring of 1865, very many Union soldiers who had enlisted "for three years or during the war" chose to consider the war over and returned to their homes without waiting for the little formality of a discharge. As a consequence, the charge of desertion was entered against them on the rolls, and they have been unable to obtain their bounty and back pay. A resolution was adopted in the House yesterday directing Indiana's Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law to restore to them all their rights, the same as if they had been legally discharged, and to remove from the rolls the charge of desertion against them. Their offense was technically that of desertion, without a doubt, but as they had served faithfully until the war was virtually ended, and as many of them really supposed that the surrender of the rebel armies and the cessation of hostilities was the end of the war and terminated their term of enlistment, it is to be hoped that Congress will overlook their escapade and relieve them of their disabilities, especially as their offense has already been admitted by the military authorities to have been a venial one by the neglect to bring them to trial.

A Test Wanted.

Moved by the unsatisfactory and widely-differing testimony given in the recent trial for murder, in Boston, the *Transcript*, of that city, says:

"Why not test this blood-test by simple practical methods, before the next murder trial? Let rags, chips, and other fibres, so marked or numbered as to be distinguishable to the person proposing the test, and entered by marks and numbers in a book kept by him, be variously dipped in blood of men and of animals, and, after drying some a shorter, some a longer time, be placed in the hands of experts, who shall satisfy themselves, if they may, which is human and which beast's blood. Let us know what per cent. of the results are correct. After a few trials like this, juries need not be left in the doubt which perplexed that of last week."

The Commissioner of Pensions.

In a letter from Augusta, Me., to the Biddeford *Journal*, Hon. J. G. Butler, a member of the Senate of that State, writes: "I have it fresh from Washington that at the close of this session Gov. Perham will resign to accept the position of Commissioner of Pensions, which will be tendered him, a position he has long desired. In that case Hon. John B. Foster, of Bangor, now President of the Senate, will be Governor. Mr. Foster makes a splendid presiding officer, and is one of the most genial of men, while in the event of his elevation to the Gubernatorial chair the State will suffer no detriment."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain Not to Give Up Cuba—No Recognition Yet by France—The Federative Republic.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Señor Figueras concluded his speech yesterday in reply to Gen. Sickles' congratulations, with the following words: "We hold in the New World an integral portion of territory, destined under the Spanish flag to serve as a connecting link between the two continents. In order that the Antilles may accomplish that mission, and realize our civilizing objects, we rely on Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions."

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Señor Castellar has sent a dispatch to the Spanish residents in Paris, which clearly intimates that the new Government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag on a portion of American territory, as a pledge of the perpetual union of the Old and New Worlds.

As the manifesto of Señor Castellar to the foreign Powers has not yet reached Paris, President Theirs has not recognised the Spanish Republic.

Barcelona has hoisted the flag of the Federative Republic. The authorities and troops maintain order in the city.

It is apprehended that the question of a Federative Republic will give rise to serious complications.

The peasants in Andalusia are clamoring for a division of property.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Assembly yesterday sanctioned an amnesty to all republican insurgents and offenders against the laws regulating the Press.

Señor Salmeron, the Minister of the Colonies, read an official telegram from the authorities at Havana, giving in their adhesion to the Republic. The Assembly thereupon adopted a resolution that it heard the announcement with joy.

Debate on the reforms in Porto Rico will take place on Monday.

It is officially announced that Gen. Pavia has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Army in the North in place of Gen. Moriones, who is recalled and detailed to his former post as director of cavalry.

The disturbances at Malaga were suppressed without bloodshed, and the city continues tranquil.

Señor Orense will probably be chosen President of the Council of State.

A Government steamer has been sent to Minorca to bring home the republican prisoners.

It is believed that Admiral Topete and Señor Sagasta will leave Spain.

Señor Castelar's house was illuminated on Saturday night, and the Minister was serenaded. He made an eloquent speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.

Ex-King Amadeus and Victor Emmanuel.

LISBON, Feb. 16.—The Government has asked the Cortes to call out immediately 9,000 men of the reserves to act as an army of observation on the frontier.

Señor Zorilla has arrived in Portugal.

It is stated that King Victor Emmanuel, being opposed to his son's abdication, at first refused to consent to the return of Amadeus to Italy, but sent word yesterday that on reflection he had relented, and would be glad to receive his son again.

The health of the ex-Queen of Spain is worse. Her Majesty is confined to her bed.

The Italian fleet is hourly expected to arrive in the Tagus.

The British squadron in the Tagus has been placed at the disposal of the ex-King.

The students peacefully paraded the streets of Coimbra yesterday, in honor of the establishment of the Spanish Republic.

The men-of-war Livion and Sagris have been dispatched to Loanda with reinforcements.

Extravagant Expectations of the Spanish Working Men—The Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 16—Evening.—The students of Barcelona demand liberty of instruction, the abolition of fees, and the removal of the troops from the new university buildings. The Governor promises to ask the Ministry for these concessions. He explains that the university is occupied by the troops solely because it is a strategic point.

The Catalonian working men are making demonstrations in favor of the release of conscripts in the army, and demand arms for the people, municipal self-government, shorter hours of work, and higher wages. Mass-meetings, attended by from 3,000 to 5,000 working men, have been held. Speeches were made in favor of the Democratic Republic, which were wildly cheered. At one place, the working men belonging to the International Society marched in procession through the streets.

Several municipalities in Catalonia have distributed arms to the people.

Sale of Cuba to the United States Said to Be Advocated by France.

LONDON, Feb. 17—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph*, says France will attempt to compel Spain to sell Cuba; and that the United States had offered 2,500 million francs, payable in two years, but Spain refused.

Carlists in France.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Some Carlist refugees at Nantes removed the Cross of Savoy from the escutcheon of the Italian consul in that city. They were arrested and subsequently expelled.

Conviction of the Douai Criminals in France.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The trial at Douai of the men accused of rape and murder has terminated in a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor, the longest term being twenty years. The journals generally express dissatisfaction at the lightness of the punishment.

The New Turkish Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—Essad Pacha, late Minister of War, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

Enlargement of the Docks and Piers at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17.—The Common Council of Antwerp have voted $40,000,000 (!) to enlarge the docks and construct piers.

The Carnival in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The carnival was brilliantly inaugurated in this city. The streets were filled with crowds of pleasure-seekers.

The Welsh Miners—The Steam-Ship Murillo.

LONDON, Feb. 17—6 A. M.—Four thousand miners have resumed work in Wales.

Count Bernstorff passed a restless night.

Despatches from San Fernando report that the steam-ship Murillo has been released and suffered to depart.

Rumored Attempts to Poison Prince Bismarck.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The *Democrat*, to-morrow, will publish an extract from a private letter from Berlin, which says the report is quite prevalent that Bismarck's continued indisposition is owing to numbers of poisoned letters he has received. He is so troubled with dizziness that he scarcely leaves the house, and his wife, who always reads correspondence with him, is suffering from an unaccountable feebleness. The palace has been closed during the entire Winter on this account, and neither Bismarck nor his wife have participated in the Court festivities at all.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Expression of the Emotions.

THE EXPRESSION OF THE EMOTIONS IN MAN AND ANIMALS. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S. With photographic and other illustrations. D. APPLETON & CO.: New-York. 1873.

How does man recognize in his fellow-man the presence of an inner spirit, and more or less dimly follow its workings and trace it through its various moods? By what outward signs, other than those connected with voice and speech, does he know that his enemy is wrath with him, or that his friend is overflowing with love and kindness? How does he dumbly express his terror and his pain, his hatred and contempt, his guilt, his pride, his helplessness, his shame? How does he behave when he is utterly cast down in heaviness, and how does he act when the world smiles upon him, and the flame of hope burns bright and clear within his bosom? How, in short, does man externally make manifest the ebb and flow, the rising and the falling, of those ever-changing tides of feeling which regulate his actions and control his course? This is the chief problem to which Mr. Darwin devotes himself in his last work, in which he incorporates his own observations with those of Sir Charles Bell, Duchenne, Gratiolet, and a score of less distinguished writers. His work, however, is more comprehensive in its scope, and more ambitious in its aim than that of any of his predecessors in the same field. Not only does he investigate most fully and minutely the methods by which man is accustomed to express his various emotions, but he examines in an almost exhaustive fashion the numerous expressive movements of animals, which have been more or less completely neglected by previous observers. Prone to generalization, even when the facts will hardly warrant this process, he endeavors to prove that there are three leading principles which may be deduced from the study of the expression of the emotions, and by which the chief expressive movements have been determnied. Lastly, he endeavors, excusably, though many will think unhappily, to connect his theory of expression with his theory of the descent of man, and to show that man's origin from a lower animal form follows from the agreement which most will admit to subsist, within certain limits, between the human emotions and those of the brutes.

We may turn first to Mr. Darwin's admirable account of the manner in which man expresses his emotions and passions. This is a record of facts, and admits of being studied apart from all troublesome theoretical considerations. We can marvel at Mr. Darwin's wonderful power of minute observation, and of condensing the observations of others; we can revel in the charm of a style which is terse without being technical, and withal so pellucid and so clear that we forget to credit the subject with the complexity which it really possesses; and we may for a while allow ourselves to be carried along peacefully by the current of an argument, which holds its steady course, unchecked by rock or precipice, from the first page of the book to the last. We can do all this, and yet we can ultimately wake to the conviction that the imposing edifice of theory which Mr. Darwin has raised upon his laboriously-accumulated facts is unworthy of its noble foundation, is destitute of the elements of permanence, and is sure to fall before the first well-planned and well-executed assault.

Man has been defined by Pliny as a weeping animal, and there is, therefore, a certain appropriateness in commencing the consideration of the special expressions of man, as Mr. Darwin does, with an account of the manner in which bodily or mental suffering is manifested. Pliny's definition would lead us to believe that weeping was an entirely instinctive act, and such, we apprehend, is the general impression on the subject. Nevertheless, it would appear that it is only of screaming that this is true, and that a certain amount of practice is requisite before genuine weeping can be accomplished. Very young children—that is, children under three months old—according to Mr. Darwin, do not weep, in the proper sense of the term; they only scream, and their cries are not accompanied with any secretion of tears. It would thus seem that the tear-glands require a certain amount of practice before they can be readily excited to action; though we really fail to see how such a readily intelligible fact should justify the conclusion that the habit of weeping "must have been acquired since the period when man branched off from the common progenitor of the *genus homo* and the non-weeping anthropomorphous apes"—the said branching off and the said common progenitor being alike purely hypothetical. The screaming of infants consists of a series of prolonged expirations, with short and rapid, almost spasmodic, inspirations. At a somewhat more advanced stage sobbing is acquired, and finally the art of weeping is learned. The chief phenomena which characterise crying or screaming are the contraction of the muscles which surround the eyes, with the consequent more or less complete pursing up of the eyes, or partial closure of the eyelids, the appearance of short transverse wrinkles at the base of the nose, and of vertical frown-wrinkles between the eyebrows, a slight elevation of the upper lip, and the production of a strongly-marked fold, which runs from the lateral angles of the nostrils to the corners of the mouth, or below this point. Lastly, the mouth, especially in children, is kept widely open, for the purpose of giving exit to a full volume of sound, and by the action of opposing sets of muscles its outline becomes oblong, or even nearly square. Thus Mrs. Gaskell says of a child which was crying while being fed, that "it made its mouth like a square and let the porridge run out at all four corners." If it is genuine weeping with which we have to do, the above phenomena are accompanied by a copious effusion of tears; while in adults the mouth is not commonly kept open for the purpose of screaming, but usually has its corners simply pulled down and depressed. Of all these diagnostic characters of weeping none is so important as the comparatively inconspicuous one that the muscles around the eyes are contracted more or less firmly. This, as long ago shown by Sir Charles Bell, arises from the fact that when we empty the lungs of air, the flow of blood in the veins of the head and neck is checked; these vessels become engorged and distended, and the contraction of the muscles which surround the eye is a natural provision by which the delicate textures of the internal eye are protected against the pressure of the obstructed current of blood. Hence, a similar contraction of the muscles is found to be instinctively produced whenever any act is performed demanding a long expiration, such as coughing, laughing, shouting, or even blowing the nose.

There can also be little doubt but that Mr. Darwin is correct in his belief that the flow of tears is primarily caused by this contraction of the muscles surrounding the eyes, by the pressure which is thus directly exercised upon the lachrymal glands. Hence we find no difficulty in understanding how it is that many actions besides weeping are accompanied by a more or less copious flow of tears, as sneezing, yawning, or continued laughter, in all of which the chest is emptied of air, and the muscles round the eye are firmly contracted. Upon the whole, Mr. Darwin concludes that weeping is a habit, which has become almost an instinct by repeated inheritance through many generations, and he gives the following as the probable chain of events of which, in his opinion, weeping is the result: "Children, when wanting food or suffering in any way, cry out loudly, like the young of most animals, partly as a call to their parents for aid, and partly from any great exertion serving as a relief. Prolonged screaming inevitably leads to the gorging of the blood-vessels of the eye; and this will have led, at first consciously and at last habitually, to the contraction of the muscles round the eyes in order to protect them. At the same time the spasmodic pressure on the surface of the eye, and the distension of the vessels within the eye, without necessarily entailing any conscious sensation, will have effected, through reflex action, the lachrymal glands." We cannot stop to analyse this piece of reasoning, but its weak point clearly lies in the astounding and utterly incredible assumption that an infant of a few hours, days, or weeks old, would be aware that the distension of the blood-vessels of the eye was injurious to this organ, and would "consciously" contract the muscles of the eye in order to counteract the pressure thus produced. Old-fashioned and almost obsolete as the doctrine of "design" may appear to some minds, we must admit that it appears to us to offer an explanation of the facts which, whether true or not, has at any rate the advantage over Mr. Darwin's theory in being within the compass of rational relief.

Weeping is common to all men alike as an expression of suffering or grief; and this leads us to notice what a wonderful community there is among all races of men in the expressions of the fundamental emotions. Affirmation and negation, disgust and contempt, reverence and even affection, may be differently manifested by different tribes or peoples; but hatred and love, joy and sorrow, fear and shame, are almost universally manifested by identical signs in the most widely remote portions of the globe. Hence it is that communication is not wholly impossible between infants and grown-up people, or between the natives of different countries. Every one admits, indeed, that the chief expressive actions of man are not of the nature of things which he has to learn, but that they are instinctive, and are "naturally" performed. This single fact, rightly apprehended, would go far to support the belief in the unity of the human race, and in the fundamental identity in mental constitution of all the races of man. While all men, however, employ weeping as a sign of pain or grief, or rather as its natural mode of expression, all do not weep under the same provocation or under similar circumstances. Most civilized men, and many savages, soon cease to express bodily pain by weeping, it being thought a sign of weakness or of an unmanly character to do so. Many savages, however, weep copiously upon what we should think the most trifling cause, like the New-Zealand chief, who, as Sir John Lubbuck tells us, "cried like a child because the sailors spoilt his favorite cloak by powdering it with flour." Savages, in fact, in this, as in many other respects, are merely children, not "of a larger growth," except in the simple particular of their bodily stature. The same may be said of the insane, and even to a less extent of the inebriated, who lack the power of restraining their emotions, and who often give way to weeping on the slightest occasions, or from no cause at all. That weeping is not an exclusive prerogative of man would seem to be tolerably certain, though the evidence on this point is conflicting. Some monkeys, however, when kept in confinement, have undoubtedly been seen to cry till the tears ran down their faces; and Sir Emerson Tennent positively asserts that he has seen the wild Indian elephant weep plentifully on being captured and bound.

Grief, not rising to the height of weeping, mental anxiety, and dejection are shown by a generally lowered condition of the vital powers, and by inactivity or passivity of the vital functions. "The circulation becomes languid, the face pale, the muscles flaccid, the eye-lids droop, the head hangs on the contracted chest, the lips, cheeks, and lower jaw, all sink downward from their own weight." Hence, it is with perfect truth that we say that the face "lengthens" or "falls" on the receipt of evil tidings. "The eyes become dull and lack expression, and are often slightly suffused with tears. The eye-brows are not rarely rendered oblique, which is due to their inner ends being raised. This produces peculiarly-formed wrinkles on the forehead, which are very different from those of a simple frown; though in some cases a frown alone may be present. The corners of the mouth are drawn downward, which is so universally recognized as a sign of being out of spirits that it is almost proverbial. The breathing becomes slow and feeble, and is often interrupted by deep sighs." Every one will recognize the truth of the above graphic description, and it scarcely needs for its elucidation the admirable heliotypes with which it is illustrated. The most pecular feature in the aspect of one stricken with grief or depressed with anxiety is the singular obliquity of the eyebrows, caused by the elevation of their inner ends. This appears to be common to all races of mankind, and is caused by the contraction of what may appropriately be called the "grief muscles." Mr. Darwin's explanation of this curious expression is too complex to be introduced here, but he admits that for several years no expression seemed so "utterly perplexing" to him, while the explanation which he has ultimately been led to adopt appears to us to be singularly unsatisfactory and untrustworthy.

Laughter is primarily the expression of mere joy and happiness, and this is more especially true of smiling. It is too certain, however, that the springs of laughter are in later life very commonly perverted, and that there is often an unworthy element in the laughter of even the best of grown-up people. How is it otherwise that we find it so difficult to avoid laughing at the occurrence of any not very serious accident to a perfect stranger, or it may be to our bosom friend? An unfortunate fellow-creature slips on a piece of orange-peel in the street, or tumbles on a slide, and immediately all the faces in the vicinity are on the broad grin. This is human nature, but there is something in it which might make angels weep. Though, no doubt, primarily and mainly an expression of joy, it is very difficult to lay down any definite rules and laws which laughter and smiling obey. Children always laugh or smile when pleased, and there is a large class of idiots who are "persistently joyous and benign, and who are constantly laughing or smiling." Great joys, however, rarely or never excite laughter, whereas a ludicrous idea rarely fails to elicit some expression of the kind. Perhaps in no case do we see laughter so readily and causelessly evoked as when a person is simply in a very happy frame of mind from having heard some piece of good news. Under these circumstances, the merest trifle will provoke laughter, apparently as an outlet for the superfluous energy which joy so prodigally confers on its happy possessor. The phenomena which constitute laughter are thus described by Mr. Darwin: "The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by short, interrupted, spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. Hence we hear of 'laughter holding both his sides.' From the shaking of the body, the head nods to and fro. The lower jaw often quivers up and down, as is likewise the case with some species of baboons when they are much pleased. The mouth is opened more or less widely, with the corners drawn much backward, as well as a little upward, and the upper lip is somewhat raised." By the drawing backward and upward of the corners of the mouth, and by the raising of the upper lip, a series of very characteristic wrinkles is formed under the eyes. The nose appears to be shortened, and becomes finely wrinkled transversely; the upper front teeth are usually exposed; and a well-marked fold is usually formed, running from the wing of each nostril to the corner of the mouth. The eyes brighten and sparkle, and if the laughter is extreme, they become suffused, or the tears may be secreted in such quantity as to roll down the face—this latter phenomenon seeming to accompany prolonged and violent laughter in all races of men. No abrupt line of demarcation can be drawn between smiling and laughter; and it is even impossible to decide which, if either, preceded the other. That is to say, we do not know whether a smile is the first stage in the development of a laugh, or whether smiling may not be a civilized and highly-developed form of laughing. Be this as it may, Mr. Darwin concludes that laughing is a habit which is not acquired by each individual until he has had a certain amount of practice, in this respect resembling what is the case with weeping.

The exigencies of space will not allow us to discuss at any length the remaining emotions and the manner in which they are expressed. It will not, however, be out of place if we draw the attention of our readers to some of the points on which Mr. Darwin lays especial stress, as bearing on his peculiar views as to the descent of man from some lower animal form. In so doing, it need only be premised that the necessities of his theory compel him to believe that every human emotion can be shown to be only a developed form of the emotions manifested by the brutes, and that he is obliged in every case to find some explanation which will not conflict with this view of their origin—an obligation which often leads him very much further than the facts appear to support him. Thus, the "tender" feelings, which are "compounded of affection, joy, and especially of sympathy," might seem to many to be characteristically human, and not to be shared by any of the lower animals. But animals are undoubtedly capable of grief or sorrow, and this is how Mr. Darwin explains the matter. After admitting that it is very singular that emotions of this nature should so readily lead to the shedding of tears, he proceeds as follows: "Many a father and son have wept on meeting after a long separation, especially if the meeting has been unexpected. No doubt extreme joy by itself tends to act on the lachrymal glands; but on such occasions as the foregoing vague thoughts of the grief which *would have been felt had the father and son never met* will probably have passed through their minds; and grief naturally leads to the secretion of tears." So that the father and son cry, not because they are glad to meet, but because they are overcome with grief at the thought of the anguish they would have suffered if they had not met. Again, "the vivid recollection of our former home or of long-past happy days, readily causes the eyes to be suffused with tears; but here, again, the thought naturally occurs that these days will never return." Those who recall the notorious neglect of their offspring exhibited by all animals, after the former have attained maturity, and the impossibility of proving that any animal ever did, or could, feel grief at the recollection of long past happy days, and who, nevertheless, are willing to accept this lament of lame explantions deserve—to be descended from a commom progenitor with the apes.

Frowning, which, after all, is a singularly human expression, though not absolutely confined to man, is explained upon the most orthodox Darwinian principles. It is an act which by no means necessarily indicates ill-temper, anger, or grief; but it most commonly accompanies perplexed thought, deep reflection, or the unexpected occurrence of some obstacle or difficulty, and we are accustomed to associate frowning in many instances with the possession of intellectual energy. The origin of this highly expressive act Mr. Darwin thinks to be twofold. On the one hand, children always frown when they scream, and screaming is the earliest act of life, and the first in which any expression is displayed. In this case, the frowning is only part of the general contraction of the muscles which surround the eyes, the supposed origin of which has been already adverted to. It need only be said, therefore, that Mr. Darwin believes that "as the habit of contracting the brows has been followed by infants during innumerable generations, at the commencement of every crying or screaming fit, it has become firmly associated with the sense of something distressing or disagreeable." On the other hand, the primæval races of men must have been constantly scanning distant objects "for the sake of obtaining prey and avoiding danger," but these races probably did not wear hats, and we know that looking at a far-away object in broad daylight generally induces frowning, for the purpose of restricting the entrance of light into the eye. We may thus believe, if we should please to do so, that frowning has been rendered habitual, or has at any rate been much strengthened by the operation of this secondary cause.

Pouting, or the protrusion of the lips to a greater or less extent, appears to be an almost universal expression of sulkiness over the entire world, especially among the younger members of the community. Here, again, Mr. Darwin believes that we have an instance of "the retention, chiefly during youth, of a primordial habit," or of an occasional reversion to it. Our "poor relations," that is the orang-outan and chimpanzee, are known, when young, to protrude their lips when angry or sulky, but also when they "are surprised, a little frightened, or even slightly *pleased*." (The italics are ours.) "If, then, our semi-human progenitors protruded their lips when sulky, or a little angered, in the same manner as do the existing anthropoid apes, it is not an anomalous though a curious fact that our children should exhibit, when similarly affected, a trace of the same expression." We fully admit the "curiosity" of this fact, but we are inclined to believe that the believers in man's spiritual pre-eminence would have small difficulty in accounting for it in a manner at least as credible as the above.

In violent anger and rage, a very common expression consists in the retraction of the lips and the exposure of the grinning or clenched teeth. "The appearance is as if the teeth were uncovered, ready for seizing or tearing an enemy, though there may be no intention of acting in this manner." The insane manifest this feature with remarkable force, which is the more singular, since even mental aberration rarely induces a man to use his teeth in fighting. The bestial character of this expression is too obvious to be overlooked; and Dr. Henry Maudsley, notoriously one of the most "advanced" and most completely materialistic of modern metaphysicians, suggests that this is probably "a faint echo from a far-distant past, testifying to a kinship which man has almost outgrown." It need hardly be said that this suggestion meets with a cordial welcome from our author.

In sneering and defiance, by far the most characteristic feature is the drawing back of the upper lip in such a manner that the eye-tooth on one side of the face alone is exhibited, "the face itself being generally a little upturned and half averted from the person causing offense." This action is essentially similar to snarling, and the muscles which thus uncover the eye-tooth are termed by Sir Charles Bell the "snarling muscles." Here, again, Mr. Darwin finds what he thinks to be a clear proof of our relationship with the lower animals. "The expression here considered," he says, "whether that of a playful sneer or ferocious snarl, is one of the most curious which occurs in man. It reveals his animal descent; for no one, even if rolling on the ground in a deadly grapple with an enemy, and attempting to bite him, would try to use his canine teeth more than his other teeth. We may readily believe from our affinity to the anthropomorphous apes that our male semi-human progenitors possessed great canine teeth, and men are now occasionally born having them of unusually large size, with interspaces in the opposite jaw for their reception. We may further suspect, notwithstanding that we have no support from analogy, that our semi-human progenitors uncovered their canine teeth when prepared for battle, as we still do when feeling ferocious, or when merely sneering at or defying some one, without any intention of making a real attack with our teeth." Seeing that the living monkeys are stated never to exhibit the action in question, and seeing that our "semi-human progenitors" are pure creations of Mr. Darwin's fancy, it appears to us that the evidence is far from sufficient to warrant a cautious philosopher in the definite assertion that this action reveals man's "animal descent."

The last of the human emotions which we may notice is fear, the signs of which are too familiar to need recapitulation. We may, however, with advantage, reproduce the conclusions to which Mr. Darwin has been led by his study of this emotion:

> Some of the signs of fear may be accounted for through the principles of habit, association, and inheritance, such as the wide opening of the mouth and eyes, with upraised eyebrows so as to see as quickly as possible all around us and to hear distinctly whatever sound may reach our ears. For we have thus habitually prepared ourselves to discover and encounter any danger. Some of the other signs of fear may likewise be accounted for, at least in part, through these same principles. Men, during numberless generations, have endeavored to escape from their enemies or danger by headlong flight or by violently struggling with them, and such great exertions will have caused the heart to beat rapidly, the breathing to be hurried, the chest to heave, and the nostrils to be dilated. As these exertions have often been prolonged to the last extremity, the final result will have been utter prostration, pallor, perspiration, trembling of all the muscles, or their complete relaxation. And now, whenever the emotion of fear is strongly felt, though it may not lead to any exertion, the same results tend to reappear, through the force of inheritance and association. Nevertheless, it is probable that many or most of the above symptoms of terror, such as the beating of the heart, the trembling of the muscles, cold perspiration, &c., are in large part directly due to the disturbed or interrupted transmission of nerve force from the cerebra-spinal system to various parts of the body, owing to the mind being so powerfully affected. We may confidently look to this cause, independently of habit and association, in such cases as the modified secretions of the intestinal canal and the failure of certain glands to act. With respect to the involuntary bristling of the hair, we have good reason to believe that in the case of animals this action, however it may have originated, serves, together with certain voluntary movements, to make them appear terrible to their enemies; and as the same involuntary and voluntary actions are performed by animals nearly related to man, we are led to believe that man has retained through inheritance a relic of them, now become useless. It is certainly a remarkable fact, that the minute unstriped muscles, by which the hairs thinly scattered over man's almost naked body are erected, should have been preserved to the present day; that they should still contract under the same emotions, namely terror and rage, which cause the hairs to stand on end in the lower members of the order to which man belongs.

Comment upon the above is needless. To those who believe in the descent of man from a common progenitor with the apes, it will doubtless appear a very convincing piece of argumentation. To those who, like ourselves, entirely repudiate this ancestry, it will appear to be nothing more than an attempt to bolster up one unproved hypothesis by another equally unproved and unprovable. We would only notice here an extraordinary assumption which seems to underlie all Mr. Darwin's utterances upon this subject—the assumption, namely, that those who decline to believe in the direct descent of man from a lower animal form, are thereby shut up to the belief that man is not an animal at all. Nothing could be more groundless than such an assumption, and it would not be difficult to point to the germs of a philosophy which shall homologate all the facts upon which Mr. Darwin has founded his theories, and which shall, nevertheless, maintain intact the spiritual nature and spiritual origin of man. In spite of his vast research, there are some books which Mr. Darwin has either not taken the trouble to study properly, or which he finds it most convenient to ignore.

We cannot enter here into the interesting chapters which Mr. Darwin gives us on the emotions in various of the lower animals, and their means of expression. Suffice it to say, that no reasonable being, after reading the said chapters, will feel disposed to deny to animals the possession of many and keen emotions, with a varied power of expressing the same. Monkeys, in particular, have their own way of expressing pleasure, joy, affection, pain, anger, disappointment, and terror; and every one who has ever kept a dog will find no difficulty in conceding to that incomparably superior animal (from all but a merely anatomical point of view) the possession of similar emotions. After all, why should we wish to deny to the higher brutes the endowment of certain emotions and of an immaterial animating principle? Such an admission in no way conflicts with the doctrines of the highest Christian philosophy, and cuts from under the feet of the "advanced" Darwinians the ground for some of their strongest arguments. For here again we meet in the reasonings of the Darwinian school with another extraordinary assumption—the assumption, namely, that those who deny the ape-origin of man, are thereby compelled to deny that animals have any emotional or intellectual powers at all capable of being compared with our own. On the contrary, it is quite possible to believe that man is essentially distinct from all the brutes, and yet to believe that animals possess a distinct immaterial principle. The late John Goodsir, whose name is reverenced by scientific workers in all parts of the globe, is a striking instance of the compatibility of these two conceptions. We may, then, safely concede—and the facts will fully warrant the concession—that animals are endowed with an immaterial principle. No ground, however, is afforded by this concession, for the further admission that the immaterial principle of animals is the same in kind as that of man, or that the latter is merely a development of the former. It may, also, be admitted that Sir Charles Bell was in error in the assertion that "the faces of animals seem chiefly capable of expressing rage or fear," and that all their expressions "may be referred, more or less plainly, to their acts of volition or necessary instincts." But such an admission in no way carries with it the acceptance of the alternative theory proposed by Mr. Darwin.

Granting that Mr. Mattheson is correct in his assertion that criticism is merely a revelation of the critic, describing himself and defining his stand-point, we may pass on now to a very brief consideration of the principles which Mr. Darwin has educed from his study of the facts of expression. Three leading principles are laid down as accunting for most of the expressions and gestures involuntarily used by man and by some of the lower animals under the influence of various emotions and sensations. Mr. Darwin admits that there are a good many expressions which he does not venture to explain upon any of these principles; but he thinks that so many expressions are explained by them "in a fairly satisfactory manner," that we may ultimately hope to interpret everything by the same canons. The first of these principles may be termed the "principle of servicable associated habits," and may be stated as follows: "Certain complex actions are of direct or indirect service under certain states of the mind, in order to relieve or gratify certain sensations, desires, &c., and whenever the same state of mind is induced, however feebly, there is a tendency through the force of habit and association for the same movements to be performed, though they may not then be of the least use. Some actions ordinarily associated through habit with certain states of the mind may be partially repressed through the will; and in such cases the muscles which are least under the separate control of the will are the most liable still to act, causing movements which we recognize as expressive. In certain other cases, the checking of one habitual movement requires other slight movements, and these are likewise expressive." Mr. Darwin gives numerous instances of the operation of this principle, and there need be little hesitation in admitting that it must have acted as a *vera causa*, within certain limits. How wide these limits are must be a matter for further investigation, but most people will be disposed to think that they have very unduly been extended by Mr. Darwin. Perhaps the best illustration that we could possibly have of the action of this law is to be found in the singular habit which many dogs possess of turning round and round and scratching the ground with their fore-paws, when they wish to go to sleep upon the floor or any other hard surface. Mr. Darwin's explanation of this apparently senseless and purposeless habit is very ingenious. The original wild progenitors of the dog must very often have trampled down the grass, and scraped out a hollow so as to make for themselves a bed, when they lived on open, grassy plains or in the woods. But, we know that habits are very commonly transmitted by inheritance in a very tenacious manner, and we may believe that our domestic dogs have derived their foolish trick of turning round and round before going to sleep, by the inheritance from their wild parents of this originally useful habit. It is quite probable that, in the same way, many of the expressive movements now employed by man, may be remnants of habits practiced by ancient races, when the conditions of human life were very different from what they are now, and were such as to render these habits of service. It is hardly necessary to say, however, that Mr. Darwin is not content with this legitimate application of his principle, but seeks to trace back many of the expressive movements of man to habits practiced by hypothetical, semi-bestial, semi-human beings, which he believes to have been the progenitors of the human race. Thus, one of the commonest, and most instinctive actions is the start which is produced by a sudden noise, or by anthing unexpectedly coming in contact with the body. So natural, and, indeed, so necessary, is this action, that it seems rather far-fatched to have recourse to the supposition that starting is a remnant of a habit possessed by imaginary ancestors of ours, who always, like timid animals, jumped away as quickly as possible the moment they were cognizant of any danger. Besides, as Mr. Darwin himself points out, when a man starts at anything, his heart beats wildly against his ribs—an action which could never have been acquired as a habit in any proper sense of the term, since we have no power of either increasing or diminishing the pulsations of the heart by any exercise of the will.

The second principle of expression may be called the "principle of antithesis," and may be stated as follows: "Certain states of the mind lead to certain habitual actions, which are of service, as under our first principle. Now, when a directly opposite state of mind is induced, there is a strong and involuntary tendency to the performance of movements of directly opposite nature, though these are of no use; and such movements are in some cases highly expressive." The best example of the action, or alleged action of the operation of this principle among animals is to be found in the demeanor of a dog, according as he is in a hostile or a friendly state of mind. When feeling hostile, the dog walks upright and stiff with erect and rigid tail, the hair of the back bristling, the ears pricked up, and the eyes fixed. These actions are believed by Mr. Darwin to have been produced by the principle of serviceable associated habits, and to be inherited traces of the attitude which the original wild parents of the dog took up on seeing an enemy. On the other hand, when feeling friendly and affectionate, the dog crouches, instead of walking upright; his tail, instead of being held stiffly erect, is wagged from side to side; his hair is smooth, his ears depressed, and his eyes are no longer round and staring. These actions are believed to have been adopted instinctively by the dog, merely as being the opposite of those which express hostility. The best instance of the supposed operation of this principle among men is to be found in the expressive movement of shrugging the shoulders. When a man feels that he cannot or will not do something, or that he will resist something if done by another, he shrugs his shoulders, at the same time often bending in the elbows, showing the palms of the hands with extended fingers, or raising his eyebrows and opening his mouth. These actions, according to Mr. Darwin, are performed upon the principle of antithesis, because they are the opposite of the actions of an indignant man, who resents, and will not submit to, an injury. Such a man holds his head erect, squares his shoulders, and expands his chest; he may clench his fists; he depresses the eye-brows, or frowns; and he closes his mouth firmly. How far the "principle of antithesis" is a valid one must, since it is at present incapable of either proof or disproof, remain in the meanwhile a matter of personal opinion. For our own part, we should be inclined to suppose that its operation, if it has any real existence at all, must be extremely limited, and must be confined exclusively to beings possessing "discourse of reason." Thus, a soldier, when he throws down his musket before a superior force, acts in a manner opposed to that of the man who presents his piece at the head of his enemy; but then both acts are clearly acts of reason. In the same way, and equally by the exercise of reason, a dumb man would express submission by acts directly opposed to those which are generally employed to signify resistance or hostility.

Mr. Darwin's third principle may be called the "principle of the direct action of the nervous system," and may be stated as follows: When the brain is strongly excited, "nerve force is generated in excess, and is transmitted in certain definite directions, depending on the connection of the nerve-cells, and partly on habit; or the supply of nerve force may be temporarily interrupted. In either case, effects may be produced which we recognized as expressive." As an example of the supposed action of this principle among animals, may be taken the frisking of a horse or dog under the influence of joy. In this case it is believed that joy quickens the circulation, that this stimulates the brain, and that the increased nerve force thus generated gives rise to active but purposeless muscular movements. In man, in the same way, it is believed that the trembling of the muscles which accompanies great fear, joy, or anger, is the result of the interruption of the steady flow of nerve-force to the muscles, caused by the strong excitement of the nervous system. The great objection to the application of this principle is that we are dealing with quantities of the nature of which we know nothing, and are using terms which at bottom only serve to conceal our own profound ignorance. We don't know what nerve-force *is*; we know nothing, or next to nothing, as to the manner in which it is generated; and we know absolutely less than nothing as to how a mental operation can influence the supply of nerve-force, either by way of increasing or diminishing it, or even by altering its course and transmission. It therefore explains little or nothing to talk of "overflows of nerve-force" and the like, as being concerned in the production of expressive movements.

Mr. Darwin's work appears to us to fall short of its intended mark by really explaining very little, while it seems to explain a great deal. At the bottom of, and deeper than all forms of expression, generally so called, lies the undefinable something by which we recognize the moral quality of those with whom we may be brought in contact, however brief and slight this contact may be. We meet no one upon whom we do not in our inmost souls pass some judgment, founded upon data, which, in most cases, we should find it impossible to define, and yet, in very many cases, true and correct. What is it that looks out of the eyes of a man and plainly declares his benevolence, his sensuality, or his cruelty? How do children, and even dogs, instinctively take a fancy to certain individuals, and as instinctively dislike and avoid others? The answer to this question lies in a region into which Mr. Darwin has not yet carried his adventurous feet. To answer this we must know something of the mysterious bond which unites the spirit with its earthly tenement. We must know how the soul is able to control and regulate the processes of the body, and how, in turn, the flesh reacts upon its immaterial tenant. We know nothing of this, and the science of expression is, in our opinion, still a matter of the future.

Some of Mr. Darwin's more enthusiastic supporters have expressed the opinion that this is the most important and weighty of his works, with the single exception of the *Origin of Species*. In this view we find ourselves quite unable to coincide. So far as its theoretical deductions are concerned, we believe that it adds little to the sum of human knowledge, and we do not think that it will permanently increase its author's scientific reputation. Regarded, however, merely as an accumulation of facts relating to the subject upon which it treats, it possesses a high value both to the psychologist and to the student of biology; though even from this point of view it is questionable if it is so much in advance of Sir Charles Bell's monograph, as might reasonably have been expected. It is, lastly, chiefly to the general reading public that Mr. Darwin's work will commend itself. It is written with all his usual clearness and perspicuity, and it has the advantage of being illustrated by a number of photographs, some of them very good, taken from life, and reproduced by the heliotype process.

A Fatal Quarrel Between Brothers About a Fifty-Cent Bill.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 12.

A difficulty occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at No. 258 Rampart-street, between two brothers, named Joseph and Theobald Warth, during which the former cut and seriously wounded the latter in the abdomen with a saddler's knife. A colored man came into the store to pay a small sum due, and made a purchase of a whip-stock. He gave a fifty-cent bill to be changed, part of which was due to account of each of the brothers. In the division of the change a quarrel ensued, when Joseph Warth moved toward his brother Theobald with arm upraised and a stick in his hand, as if to make an assault. At this, Theobald Warth, who was at the work-bench with a saddler's knife in his hand, put the hand with the knife forward to shove his infuriated brother away, when the wound in the abdomen was inflicted. Dr. Folwell attended the wounded man, and pronounced his wound a serious and probably a fatal one; thinks he cannot live through the night.

Gaffney, the Executed Buffalo Murderer.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 15.

When the body of John Gaffney was cut down yesterday it was delivered over to Undertaker Crowley, by him placed in the casket, and then taken in a hearse to the home of the deceased's wife on the Terrace. It was followed by an immense crowd of those whom morbid curiosity had brought around the jail. The body was laid out in a white shroud, and the beard shaved from the face. The features then presented a life-like and natural appearance. There was no contortion of the face, the eyes were closed, the lips parted and the teeth tightly set. During the afternoon the body was viewed by numerous friends of the deceased, and a crowd gathered around the entrance outside. A policeman was stationed at the door to preserve order. This morning the crowd continued, and the officer was on guard as before. Among those who witnessed the execution yesterday, were Sheriff Harrington, of Chautauqua County, and Deputy Sheriff Campbell, of Brooklyn.

STEAM-SHIP ARIADNE.

Particulars of Her Loss—Safety of the Crew.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, Feb. 12.

By the arrival of the steamer Cygnet, from Currituck Court-house, last evening, having on board Capt. Doane and the other officers, passengers and crew of the steam-ship Ariadne, we obtained intelligence of the loss of that vessel off Body's Island on Friday morning last. At the time she struck, the ship was steaming about eight and a half knots an hour. The helm was immediately put hard a starboard and the canvas taken in. Owing to the heavy sea running, the ship instantly bilged and the sea made a clean breach over her. Seeing that the ship must soon break up, the Captain ordered the second officer and one man (Louis Gottbiel) to take the gig and run a line to the beach, in order that those on board might escape to the shore. Before the gig got clear of the ship it was stove, and the men in charge were left floundering in the water. As soon as possible they were hauled on board the ship. Life-boat No. 1 was then cleared away, with the second officer in charge. In her were placed the stewardess, (the only woman on board,) the two passengers, and two of the crew. All reached the shore in safety. The boat then returned to the ship and took off the first and second assistant engineers, several of the firemen, and several of the crew. In landing the boat was driven high up on the beach, and it was with great difficulty it could be again launched. Returning a second time to the ship, the captain, chief engineer and steward—the balance of the crew—were taken off and safely landed. Capt. Doane remained by his ship to the last, and only left when the safety of his men was assured. He acted very coolly and bravely, and to his admirable arrangements was it due that no lives were lost. The second officer, by his coolness and intrepidity, was enabled to second in a most efficient manner the plans of the captain. Shortly after striking, the cook and another man became frightened and jumped overboard. They reached the shore in an exhausted condition, and the cook has not yet entirely recovered.

At the time of her abandonment all that remained of the Ariadne was a portion of the stern and the starboard side of the hull to the main hatch. In a short time after striking the ship broke in two, and four hours afterward there was scarcely a vestige of her left above the water. The first officer was in charge of the deck at the time of the disaster, which is attributed to a mistake made in the soundings. After all had been landed, the whole party proceeded to a fishing-hut on the beach, where they, with the exception of the captain and chief engineer, remained during their stay on the island. Some of the residents of Currituck came down to the beach, and gave the shipwrecked men matches to start fires, by which they dried their wet clothing. They subsisted during the first day on canned corn and potatoes, which were washed ashore from the wreck. About 12 o'clock M. on Friday several carts commenced hauling off the goods which had been washed ashore. The passengers and crew lost everything except the clothes they wore at the time of the disaster.

Some of the men's chests were washed ashore, and from these they were enabled to replenish their scanty wardrobe. The sufferers received the kindest treatment from the people both on the beach and in the country, being well supplied with provisions, &c. On Sunday the whole party, except the first officer and the steward, who remained on the beach to look after the goods washed ashore, crossed over to the mainland, whence they went to Currituck Court-house and thence to Norfolk. That not a single life should be lost by this wreck is almost miraculous.

The Ariadne was comparatively a new ship, having been built in 1865. She was considered strong and serviceable in all respects. She registered 800 tons, and was owned by C. H. Mallory & Co., of New-York. Her cargo, as previously stated, consisted of general merchandise intended for the Southern market. Among the cargo were 700 casks of syrup.

The vessel was valued at $100,000, and the cargo at probably as much more. We were unable to learn the amount of insurance, although there seems no doubt that both vessel and cargo were insured. The following are a list of her officers: Captain, H. H. Doane; first officer, H. Williams; second officer, W. H. Cushing; chief engineer, Charles Chase; second engineer, Thomas McIntyre; third engineer, John McCann. Officers and men will proceed to New-York this afternoon.

Heavy Robbery from a Schooner in Boston—The Supposed Thief Arrested in Minnesota.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 15.

On the 7th of January last the schooner Minna, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, commanded by Capt. Amos Baker, arrived at this port with an assorted cargo. Before leaving Yarmouth Capt. Baker was intrusted with several packages of money destined to various parties in this city, and consigned to Messrs. John G. Hall & Co., No. 64 Chatham-street, for delivery. Among the packages was one containing $1,528, including $1,200 in sixty bills of $50 and $100 each on the Bank of Yarmouth, N. S., a draft on Wells, Fargo & Co., of New-York, and sundry bills on various banks. When the package was opened in the office of Messrs. Hall & Co. the envelope containing the funds described, and which was directed to Alonzo D. Hibbard, of John-street, was missing. Suspicion rested upon one George I. B. Garvie, who was a passenger on the schooner from Yarmouth, and from the antecedents of the party, and subsequent discoveries, he is without doubt guilty of the robbery.

As soon as the loss was discovered the consignees sought the aid of the police, and Detective Hines, of the chief's office, was detailed to work up the case, which he commenced to do on the 30th ult. Inquiries instituted among the brokers led to the discovery that a man answering to the description of Garvie had sold the $1,200 in bills on the Bank of Yarmouth to John J. Mann & Co., brokers, No. 31 State-street, who purchased them in good faith, and paid for them in current notes of $50 and $100. From a memorandum of the numbers and denomination of the stolen bills the officer was enabled to identify two $20 bills, which were exchanged by the accused, who also attempted to negotiate the draft on Wells, Fargo & Co., but failed for the want of identification. He represented that he had acquaintances in New-York, and was advised that he could collect it there.

Officer Hines proceeded to New-York, and had nearly succeeded in closing the meshes of the law around the object of his search, when he slipped away and went West. Descriptive cards were sent all over the country, and on Tuesday a dispatch was received at the Chief's office here from Chief of Police Kent of Minneapolis announcing the arrest of Garvie. Intelligence has also been received from Yarmouth of the fact that before leaving that place Garvie borrowed $20 with which to come to Boston, which sum he remitted back soon after his arrival here. He was once arrested on a charge of forging a check for $500, and while in custody took an overdose of poison, from which he recovered. The matter was compromised by his friends, and he was set at liberty. Garvie is about thirty years of age, and married to a woman with whom he has not lived for some time. Officer Hines has provided himself with the necessary documents, including a requisition from Gov. Washburn upon the Governor of Minnesota, and will start this morning to bring the accused to this city, where he will be tried.

Prizes to Massachusetts School Children.

From the Worcester Spy, Feb. 15.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals invite the scholars of public and private schools throughout the State to compete for prizes offered by the society, for the best compositions on the subject, "Why should animals be kindly treated?" The prizes are twenty of $5 each, fifty of $3 each, and one year's subscription to *Our Dumb Animals*, the paper published by the society. The conditions annexed to the offer are that the compositions shall be handed to the school committee on or before March 4. The school committee of each city and town are requested to select the best three from among those presented to them, arranging them, if they please, in three classes, when there are high, grammar, and private schools in the same town, and choosing the best one from each class, and forward those selected to the secretary of the society by the 15th of March. It is suggested that the merit of the essays be judged by their treatment of the subject rather than by their degree of grammatical accuracy or excellence of penmanship. From all the compositions received by the Secretary, a committee will select seventy as deserving of the money prizes, which will be paid, besides a certificate of membership of the society for one year and a copy of the paper.

Pleasures of Canadian Cold Weather.

From the Quebec Mercury, Feb. 13.

To people at a distance, the daily experience of a cold 10° or 15° below zero, (or the degree of Farenheit,) seems a dreadful tribulation. We may note, however, that the atmosphere here inland is so dry that this temperature is not alone endurable and as pleasant as any in the year, but, especially when there is no wind, is far more bearable, and in fact agreeable, than 40° or 50° higher feels with a raw east wind in Autumn. In proof of this we have but to say that with bright sunshine and even a moderate wind, the city matrons, beaux and belles never think of missing their daily promenade simply because the thermometer marks, as to-day, 10° below zero, and we have met the handsomest and the most delicate women out and far from home when the mercury has been 30° below zero. Then, in sunny spots, or those shaded from the wind, puny and even delicate children of five years old will, as we have seen to-day and every day, spend their morning and afternoon out on the snow, sliding, shoveling, or building castles and houses, with no extra clothing on them beyond what they wear indoors, save a light fur cap, woolen blouse, one pair of oversocks, rubber shoes and mits.

THE ASSYRIAN CHAPTER OF THE DELUGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, and greatly prize the rich information which it daily furnishes on such a variety of topics. A few evenings since I was much interested in a very full account of a late deciphering from an Assyrian or cuneiform writing, which professed to give the history of the Flood. Later still, you have given us an article from the London *Daily Telegraph*, on the same subject. The writer speaks very confidently, as though there was no kind of doubt about it, of the account in Genesis having been derived from this source, of Abraham's having received it from his Chaldean ancestors, and of his having transmitted it to Moses. There is a great deal of absurd argument about the superior antiquity of the Assyrian walls, as compared with the Egyptian monuments; but the only thing deemed worth controverting is this very confident opinion that the Biblical account is derived from the Assyrian, or that the cuneiform inscription is the *editio princeps*, as the writer expresses it.

A question has been raised as to the reliableness of these decipherings. From some good degree of attention given to the subject, I am satisfied that they may be trusted in the main; though men like Rawlinson, and others, best acquainted with the matter, admit that there is much uncertainty about it. In that late publication, *The Memoirs of Assurbanipal*, so-called, there are everywhere admissions by the decipherer, showing that he himself regarded a good portion of what he gives as the merest guessing, though the best that he could do. The writer in the *Daily Telegraph* says that there are only four men in Europe who can read this Assyrian writing, and speak with any degree of confidence about it. I would only say here, in passing, that there is another gentleman in this country, Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward, of the New-York *Independent*, who has given a great deal of study to this department, and, with the aid of the British Museum, would be the equal of any of those named.

But the perfect or partial accuracy of these decipherings is not the thing to which I would here call attention. The wonder is that such a degree of certainty should be attained in a matter confessedly so difficult. There arises, however, another question of far deeper interest, and on which the ordinary well-informed mind can decide as well as the men who have made the study of these inscriptions their specialty. We cannot all read the cuneiform writings, but every well-educated man may judge of their value when deciphered for us. Every intelligent reader of this Assyrian story of the Flood, as it has been lately given, must be struck with the disorder, confusion, grotesqueness, and monstrosity of conception that pervade every part of it. Then, too, its wild legendary air, its glorification of certain kings and gods, its jumble of grotesque deities and strange human forms, its thaumaturgical style, its evident wonder-making, or what, in our modern reporters' dialect, would be called "the sensational." These are features that cannot be mistaken, and of which one who is not an expert can judge as well as the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. They should call our attention to the striking difference it presents to that majestic narrative we have in our Bibles, which no man having the least claim to a cultivated taste, or to discernment of the sublime and truthful in style, can read without the most intense admiration of a picture conceived with so much simplicity, and carried out with such grandeur of effect. It would be sufficient just to make this appeal, with the simplest reference, were it not the case, alas! that so many of our literary men, and of our scientific men, too, are as ignorant of the Bible as they are of the cuneiform inscriptions themselves.

In presenting such a parallel there are certain things on which we need not dwell. That some great event, which may be called "the Deluge," took place in the early times of our world and race, no well-informed man can doubt. Other early history has passed into oblivion, but this event made an impression that could never be lost to the longest historical memory. Is must have been something once common to the race as one—something that preceded the great migrations, or that dispersing time whence each people carried it to the remotest parts of the globe, each mingling it with its own earliest known ancestral history, out of which every other event had perished, and each localizing it in that particular district to which their early roamings had carried them. There is no other way in which we can account for a flood-story among all peoples, from the old Shemitic and Arian races, who have ever remained in the vicinity of the ancient homeland, to the Greeks, the Celts, the Mexicans, the Sioux, the Esquimaux, the remotest islanders of the Pacific.

There is no need of any labored effort to prove this by appeals to Humboldt and other travelers, or to argue from it for the early fact of which it affords such incontestible evidence. Everywhere have such stories been found. Now, which is the *editio princeps*, to use the language that the *Daily Telegraph* so confidently employs? Which is the original painting? There must have been some one account, written or oral, lost or extant, made nearest to the time, and under the emotional interest of the great event itself. There must have been some one narrative, oral or written, which exhibited, even in its very style of narration, evidence of having come from an eye-witness of the scene. There must have been some one description, necessarily dealing in the wonderful and in the supernatural, as it must have been supposed to be, yet delivering itself in that calm, majestic way which highest emotion ever demands. There must have accompanied it a feeling that repelled the grotesque, the legendary, the wonder-making, the sensational, as utterly inconsistent with the overpowering awe of the great reality. The wonder as witnessed must have been too great to allow of making a wonder about it. Thus viewed, it is, indeed, a great question, and it forces itself upon us. Which is the original picture, and which the copy? Which preserves the strong, clear outlines of the first conception in its unity, its simplicity, its consistency, its awe, as impressed by the fact itself; and which exhibits the marks of the copy in overloading additions, incongruous mixtures, and those in harmonious touches which prove, beyond all question, that the filling up is by different hands, and under the influence of differing times?

Now, let any candid, intelligent man take that monstrous jumble of events as deciphered from the Assyrian tablets, and as it was given to us a few days ago in THE TIMES. Let him place by the side of it the seventh and eighth chapters of Genesis. Let him apply these most rational tests, and then, as between the two, make his calm answer to the question raised by the *Daily Telegraph*. Study this Noachic account as an ancient composition, irrespective of any question about its divine inspiration. Call its language hyperbolical if you please. An emotional hyperbole is sometimes the best evidence of a subjective truthfulness. If it did not betray such emotion we would say the man who tells the story had never seen it, never himself believed it. Object as much as you please to its want of scientific accuracy; charge the narrator with conceiving erroneously as to the fact—causality—or with speaking according to the knowledge of his day, when he tells us that "the fountains of the great deep were broken up and the windows of heaven were opened." Be it so, that he speaks optically, or phenomenally, when he uses such a style as this: "The waters went and rose—went and rose—up—up—higher—higher, (*meodh—meodh*—as the graphic Hebrew has it,) that they prevailed exceedingly, going and rising, until all the high hills under the wide heaven (as far as the eye could see) were covered, and the ark went walking upon the face of the deep." We cannot help here saying that the man who first wrote that, or told it in that way, in words, actually saw this emotion-swelling, soul-subduing sight, or else had a power of life-like pictorial invention unknown to any ancient fiction, and surpassing the highest skill of a Scott, a Thackeray, or a Defoe. But to go on with our parallel. Let the one who thus compares, judge as he pleases about the geographical universality of the flood, and the number of the animals, whether of all species on earth, or the known kinds of a certain locality, or whether the writer supposed them to be all, even as he may have thought the earth all covered, when the highest known hills sank below the rising wave, and it was water, water, everywhere—be all this as it may, it is wholly distinct from that other question of which all cultured minds may judge without the aid of inspiration on the one hand, or of any great amount of science on the other. Which is the *editio princeps*? Which of those two has the marks that gave it the best claim to be considered the original picture of the old master painter, and which shows itself to be the first traditional copy disfigured by deformities coming from each mythical hand through which it has passed? God help the man who cannot see the difference. It is to be feared that there is something in his heart, as well as in his head, which utterly distorts his vision.

Which is the *editio princeps*? The *Daily Telegraph* answers the question as though there could be no need of wasting thought about it. It is the Assyrian, of course. A similar decision would, doubtless, have been made, and the deciphered tablet came from the Hoang-ho or the Ganges, just as Mr. Emerson would make Christianity but a copy of Confucius. Now, this suggests another and still graver question: What is the secret of that abnormal credulity in some of our "literary men" which makes them strain at Hebrew gnats, "Hebrew legends," as they call them, while they find no difficulty in swallowing the most deformed Assyrian camels, or the most monstrous of Hindu elephants?

But the writer in the *Daily Telegraph* must also display his archæological lore. How came Moses by it? He assumes that Moses was the first publisher of the story in Hebrew, and then accounts for it in this way: "Abraham got it from the Chaldeans, his ancestors," and transmitted it to his descendant. Now, here is a wonderful thing. It looks almost like a miracle. We read the book of Genesis, and may be pardoned for admiring the sublime God-fearing life of this old patriarch as it is presented to us in all the grandeur of its nomadic simplicity; but we can hardly bring ourselves to think of him as a critical emendator of corrupt editions, or as an improver upon an *editio princeps*. Yet such he must have been, if this hypothesis be true. He received this Assyrian story of the flood, the very one we read a few nights ago in THE TIMES—this monstrous hobgoblin story, wherein those horrible gods, Neigal and Nebo and Bel and the dragon, so strangely figure; such a story he receives and transmits, but certainly not as it came to him. He must have greatly changed it, (and in a way, too, very different from that in which "myths" generally change,) from the complex and gross to the pure and simple. What a sublime taste he must have had! How he strips it of its monstrosities, expurgating it of Neigal, Bel, and Nebo, cleansing it entirely of its gross polytheism, and enshrining in its place the name of the one Jevovah, El Olam, El Shaddai, El Elyon, the One God Eternal, Almighty, Most High, "to whom he built an altar in every place whithersoever he came," and whose great name he has transmitted even to our times as He who made to him that glorious world promise, now fulfilling, as it has been for ages fulfilling, "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed"! It is possible, however, that "the Hebrew legend" is, after all, the "*editio princeps*," in view of which it may be well for the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and others of our "chief literary men," to revise their criticisms.

RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

Meeting of Citizens Opposed to the Erection of an Armory.

A well-attended meeting of citizens of the Wards in the immediate vicinity of Reservoir Park was held on Saturday evening, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, to protest against the contemplated destruction of that beautiful park by building thereon an armory for the Seventh Regiment. Representatives were present from St. Luke's Methodist Church, St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church, Dr. Hastings' Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.'s, Episcopal Church Temple Emanuel, Harmony Club of 400 members, and Standard Club of 250 members, and other bodies which will be seriously affected by the proposed armory. Committees were appointed to secure the personal attendance at Albany of the pastors of the several churches and other official members and also representatives from the clubs, next Tuesday, before the Committee of Cities to present their views. A delegation was appointed to wait upon the Board of Health for an expression of their opinion in reference to the effect in a sanitary point of view of converting the park into an Armory Ground, and fifty gentlemen were appointed to present to the Legislature a memorial against the proposed building.

Gentlemen from different parts of the City, among whom were several ex-members of the Seventh Regiment, spoke earnestly against it, as an injustice to the people of the whole City, and the opinion of all the speakers was that the decline of the popularity of the regiment would begin with the success of this movement on their part. The action of the meeting and the steps to be taken will doubtless be largely instrumental in defeating the passage of the measure by the Legislature.

The subject was presented to the congregations of the different churches, yesterday, at the close of the morning services, and the result is that the people are thoroughly aroused to prevent its consummation. An adjourned meeting will be held this evening at the same place, which all interested will attend.

Two Alleged Panel Robberies.

Mary Nelson, residing in Crosby-street, was arrested on Saturday night by Patrolman Ryan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on complaint of Samuel B. Thomas and H. J. Bell, both of whom claimed to be guests at French's Hotel. These men stated that they accompanied Mary Nelson to her apartments, and while in her company were robbed by the "panel" game, Thomas claiming to have lost $150, and Bell $65. The girl was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court. The complainants, however, failed to put in an appearance, and Detective Brennan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was sent in search of them. Thomas was found in bed at French's Hotel. He refused to make a complaint as is usual in such cases, stating that he was not sure that the accused had robbed him. Search for Mr. Bell, the other complainant, has thus far proved futile; but the girl was committed by Justice Hogan to await the result.

Bold Robbery of a Jewelry-Store.

On Saturday night, John O'Connor smashed in the show-window of the jewelry-store of Frank Kidnett, No. 1,475 Third-avenue, and seizing two gold watches valued at $140, made off with them. He was pursued for a considerable distance by Officer Cornell, of the Twenty-third Precinct, and captured. The watches were found in his possession, together with a large dirk-knife. O'Connor was locked up at the Eighty-sixth-street Police Station for the night, and yesterday morning was arraigned before Justice McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, who committed him for trial in default of bail.

A Man Hanged by a Vigilance Committee.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 13.

Yesterday morning passengers on the Vincennes train reported that on the day previous a man named Barker had been lynched by the excited populace of Orange County for a horrible outrage perpetrated upon a young girl Monday. Barker was taken by the crowd to the bridge over Lost River, between Orleans and Paoli, where about a year ago three other villains gave up their lives under similar circumstances, and was hanged. His body still remained there when the train passed by upon which the passengers were who gave this information. Vigilance committees have been formed and are warning other scoundrels and suspected parties to leave. The utmost excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

Prohibition Ticket in Ohio.

The Prohibitionists of Ohio are in the field early. They met at Delaware on Wednesday, and after indorsing woman suffrage, opposing the License law, and recommending straight Prohibition tickets, State and county, and Prohibition delegates to the Constitutional Convention, nominated the following ticket: Gideon T. Stewart, of Huron, for Governor; W. H. Foster, of Columbus, for Lieutenant-Governor; for Supreme Judge, S. E. Adams, of Cuyahoga County; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. J. Pinney, of Ashtabula County; Auditor of State, Thomas Edmondson, of Clarke County; Member of Board of Public Works, E. M. Ambrosius, of Stark County; Commissioner of Public Schools, Prof. Barnes, of Delaware County.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅝	400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	115⅝	600	do.	103
100	Con. Coal	52¼	100	do.	102⅞
100	do.	52¼	800	do. b3.	103
100	New Cen. Coal	43¾	400	do. s3.	102⅞
300	do.	43¾	100	do.	103
500	do.	44	400	Rock Island	113
200	American Coal	61	100	do.	112⅞
1600	do.	62	100	do. b3.	113
100	Quicksilver	44¼	500	do.	112¾
400	Western Union	88¼	300	do.	112⅝
200	do. b3.	88⅜	100	do. s3.	112½
200	do.	88⅜	100	do. b3.	112⅝
2600	do.	88	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	56
700	do.	87⅞	400	Lake Shore	96⅞
1000	do. b30.	88⅛	500	do. b3.	97
3600	do.	87¾	100	do. s3.	96⅝
500	do. b3.	87⅞	500	do. b3.	96⅞
500	do.	87⅝	300	do.	96¾
700	do.	87⅞	2300	do.	96⅝
600	do.	87¾	100	do. u. r.	96⅝
600	Mariposa, L. & M.	16	1200	do.	96⅝
300	Del., Lack. & W.	102⅛	200	do.	96¼
500	Pacific Mail	73⅞	1700	do.	96⅜
200	do.	73⅞	100	do. b3.	96⅝
600	do.	73⅝	300	do.	96⅜
700	do.	73¾	500	Union Pacific	33⅞
600	do.	73⅞	700	do.	33⅞
100	do.	73⅜	200	do.	33⅞
500	do.	73	200	B., H. & E. b30.	9¼
100	do.	73⅞	100	do. s3.	9¼
700	do.	73⅛	300	do.	9⅜
700	do.	73⅝	100	do.	9¼
200	do.	73⅝	500	do. b3.	9¼
100	do. b3.	73⅜	500	do. s3.	9
100	do.	73⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	46⅛
300	do.	73⅛	700	do.	46⅜
400	do.	73⅜	1300	do.	46¼
300	do.	73⅞	400	do. s3.	46⅜
1800	do.	73	200	do. b3.	46¼
100	do.	72⅞	200	do.	46⅜
200	Erie Railroad	64⅛	100	St Paul	52
1800	do.	64	100	do.	51⅞
200	do. b3.	64	200	St. Paul Pref.	74
300	do.	63⅞	100	C., C. & I. C. c.	42
900	do.	63⅞	100	do. s3.	42
100	do. b3.	63⅜	200	do.	42
600	do.	63⅜	200	do.	41⅞
100	do. b3.	63⅜	200	do.	41⅞
900	do.	63⅞	200	do.	41⅞
1000	do.	63⅜	400	do.	41⅞
600	do. b3.	63⅝	500	do.	41⅜
800	do.	63⅞	200	do.	41⅞
100	Tol. & Wab.	72⅞	200	do.	41¾
100	do. s3.	72⅞	200	do.	41⅞

MONDAY, Feb. 17—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,418,300
Decrease in Specie	2,574,400
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,329,400
Decrease in Deposits	5,685,800
Increase in Circulation	19,200

	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 8, '73.	Feb. 15, '73.
National Capital	$71,785,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	16,919,200	16,919,200
Total	$87,155,500	$88,204,200	$88,204,200
Loans	284,911,300	293,930,000	291,520,700
Gold and Gold Notes	19,589,400	19,035,400	16,461,000
Other Legal Tenders	45,620,300	45,107,700	42,778,300
Deposits	217,607,200	220,299,200	214,613,400
Circulation	28,149,200	27,520,600	27,539,800
In Sub Treasury	78,232,996	61,005,500	60,198,600

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank movement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	Feb. 8, '73.	Feb. 15, '73.	Feb. 17, '72.
Deposits	$220,299,200	$214,613,400	$217,697,200
Circulation	27,520,000	27,539,800	28,149,200
Total	$247,819,800	$242,153,200	$245,846,400
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$61,954,950	$60,538,300	$61,461,600
Actual basis	64,143,100	59,239,300	65,209,700
Excess	$2,188,150	$1,290,000*	$3,748,100
Rate of money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

* Deficiency.

The week in Wall-street was one of dear Money and high Gold. The Bank Averages show the results in this direction, while the Stock speculation, which somewhat bravely resisted the effect of the extra rally for Money, gave way at the close, and the general Share list marks a decline of 2@2½ ₱ cent. The demand for Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs was over four millions. The sales of Gold out of the Treasury were $1,500,000, and the Interest payments $1,000,000. Beyond the Customs demand there is a good deal of speculative buying in the Gold Room on the calculation of large exports in the Spring against our heavy Trade balances. At present there is little or no export demand. The Cotton movement afforded nearly $12,000,000 on 123,000 bales sent abroad, and at least $5,000,000 Exchange was borrowed by the Stock Brokers. The Imports of the week were over $11,000,000 at this port alone. The February Customs, with a lower Tariff, promise to yield nearly as much as last year. For 13 business days, at New-York, they are $7,610,000 against 15 business days last season $8,244,000.

It will not escape notice that the Banks are now below the line of 25 ₱ cent. of Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation. While the deficiency is not important, it will no doubt influence caution in respect to new Loans and Discounts, and outside lenders will have to be mainly relied upon by the Stock Exchange, for some weeks to come, while Mercantile dealers are still fairly accommodated at Bank, and there is a demand for prime paper on the Street at 9 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum.

The most that can reasonably be expected from Congress at this late day of the short session, on financial affairs, is that the Banks, the Treasury, and the Currency will be let alone. The Revenues must necessarily be left undisturbed. It is pretty clear that they were reduced too much last Summer. Free Banking cannot be had, it would seem, without agitating (not really, in good faith, attempting,) Greenback redemption in Gold, and the people of this country are neither prepared nor anxious to part with their Greenbacks on any terms, and would esteem the boon of Free Banking—which the country should be entitled to any way—dearly purchased at the cost of subjecting their Legal Tender Money to arbitrary redemption in Gold, by a given day, or the more costly operation of funding at 5 ₱ cent. Gold Interest. The very agitation of the subject in Congress tends to widen, rather than contract the difference between Gold and Greenbacks. It may be that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House will succeed in substituting $25,000,000 new Circulation for the South and West for the impracticable and unjust provision in the Act of July, 1870, for withdrawing this sum from the Banks of New-York and New-England. But beyond this we look for no action at the present session, unless Mr. Sherman and his friends should consent to meet the question of Free Banking on its own merits.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $11,364,368, against $7,319,339 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,357,750, against $4,039,357 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $759,802 against $154,730 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,089,757.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	Jan. 11	$5,348,106
August	42,892,129	Jan. 18	11,282,162
September	34,290,330	Jan. 25	10,106,308
October	30,636,752	Feb. 1	9,631,598
November	23,650,040	Feb. 8	5,929,842
December	26,925,208	Feb. 15	11,364,368
Jan. 4	6,286,904		
Total since July 4, 1872			$254,471,248
Same time previous year			235,782,429
Increase since July 1			$18,688,819

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,660,088	Jan. 8	$3,513,906
August	19,464,143	Jan. 15	4,454,423
September	19,684,798	Jan. 22	4,586,333
October	23,124,749	Jan. 29	4,856,819
November	23,625,216	Feb. 5	5,611,700
December	21,441,220	Feb. 12	5,357,750
Jan. 1	4,107,280		
Total since July 1			$169,889,335
Same time previous year			148,026,957
Increase since July 1			$21,862,378
Gold, Feb. 15, 1873			114⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, Feb. 17, 1872			110⅛ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,348,663	Jan. 11	$2,665,228
August	2,536,143	Jan. 18	328,155
September	1,420,626	Jan. 25	2,955,846
October	4,728,143	Feb. 1	591,579
November	4,863,923	Feb. 8	1,642,270
December	2,963,576	Feb. 15	759,802
Jan. 4	331,919		
Total since July 1, 1872			$44,649,019
Same time last year			24,085,542
Increase since July 1			$20,563,477

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,817	July	$16,951,456
August	12,960,758	August	2,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,226
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,037,490	January	16,019,011
Feb. 1	234,000	Feb. 1	190,727
Feb. 8	3,286,954	Feb. 8	1,460,936
Feb. 15	4,089,757	Feb. 15	1,066,907
Total, 1872-3	$86,197,510	Total, 1872-3	$57,204,781
Total, 1871-2	99,299,587	Total, 1871-2	58,503,394

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 17, '72.
American Gold	113⅝@114⅛	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅝@116	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116⅛@116⅜	111⅛
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	113⅛@113⅜	108⅜
Central Pacifics 6 ₱ cents	104⅛@104½	102⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	88⅛@87⅛	91⅛
New-York Central	105⅜@103	97
Rock Island	113⅝@112⅝	111⅛
North-west Common	83⅛@82	73⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛@46⅛	44⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅝@51⅛	55⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅝@73⅝	75½
Toledo and Wabash	73⅞@72⅛	76⅝
Union Pacific	35⅛@32⅛@33⅛	34
Erie	66⅜@63⅛	31
Western Telegraph	91@87⅛@89@87⅛	69
Pacific Mail	75⅝@73	57⅛
Lake Shore	95⅛@97⅛@96⅛	90⅞

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	114⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115⅝	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅝	5-20 reg., '68	114⅜
5-20 reg., '64	115⅝	5-20 coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 coup., '64	115⅝	10-40 reg.	111⅜
5-20 reg., '65	115⅝	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116	5s, coup., '81	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	114⅛	6s, Currency	115

As noticed above, the decline of the week on the Share list is 2@2½ ₱ cent. The advance in Gold nearly 1 ₱ cent. The latter now stands 4⅜ ₱ cent. higher than this time last year. The relative condition of the Treasury in respect to Gold is as follows:

	Feb. 17, 1872.	Feb. 15, 1873.
Gold on hand	$106,741,000	$64,816,000
Gold Notes outstanding	34,673,000	22,851,000
Belonging to Treasury	$72,068,000	$41,965,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, during the year, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must be absorbed into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price (87 and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 104¼@104½.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 94¼@94½.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	34	Oil-cake, pkgs.	210
Broom Corn, bales	38	Pork, pkgs.	497
Cotton, bales	4,417	Beef, pkgs.	467
Copper, bbls.	25	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,833
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	25	Grease, pkgs.	245
Eggs, bbls.	206	Lard, pkgs.	2,099
Flour, bbls.	6,863	Lard, kegs	350
Wheat, bushels	9,400	Stearine, pkgs.	55
Corn, bushels	13,200	Butter, pkgs.	1,720
Oats, bushels	23,975	Cheese, pkgs.	1,306
Malt, bushels	3,300	Tallow, pkgs.	142
Barley, bushels	3,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,806
Grass-seed, bags	1,412	Starch, boxes	550
Beans, bbls.	6	Tobacco, hhds.	24
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, bs. & cs.	250
Hides, No.	1,443	Whisky, bbls.	790
Hides, bales	609	Wool, bales	367
Leather, sides	5,795	Skins, bales	90
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls.	497	Oil, bbls.	100
Rosin, bbls.	1,775	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50

ASHES—Pots sell slowly at $8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade revives slowly. The weather is the main difficulty in the way of free movements. Sellers generally complain of the unusual backwardness of the season's business. They show confidence in the future, however, and report prices on all really desirable goods quite firm. Manufacturers are working vigorously, largely on orders for the finer styles of stocks.

BRICKS—Rather more inquiry noted for supplies, though only in a jobbing way, at former prices.

COAL—Holders have been very firm, and not offering supplies with much freedom. Demand fair.

CANDLES—Have been generally in moderate supply and slack demand, within the previous range.

COCOA—Has been in light demand, with Caracas quoted at 15½c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 12c.@13c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@7¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—In request and firm; offerings limited; sales 920 bags Rio, by the Anina, at Baltimore, on private terms; and 2,500 bags Maracaibo, from second hands, here, at 19¼c.@19½c., gold. Jobbing trade more active at full prices.

COTTON—Has been dull and somewhat nominal for early delivery; sales, 863 bales, including 691 bales to shippers, 182 bales to spinners, and 90 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been less animation, with prices quoted up 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., though less buoyant and somewhat irregular at the close. Sales have been made of 10,300 bales, (of which 2,000 bales last evening and 8,300 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, including February contracts at 20⅛c., March at 20 9-16c., April at 20⅞c., May at 21⅛c., June at 21 9-16c., and July at 21 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,417 bales, including 948 bales from Savannah, 718 bales from New-Orleans, 1,020 bales from Galveston, 752 bales from Norfolk, 979 bales per rail....The week's exports hence have been 19,566 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅝	19	19⅛
Strict Good Ordin'ry	19⅛	19 7-16	19 11-16	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛

EGGS—Have been in good demand, with fresh ranging from 36c.@42c. for inferior to very choice marks of Western and near-by stock, mainly at 38c.@40c. ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Prices have been well maintained on an increasing call for suppplies, in good part for the South.

FISH—A good demand has been noted for the principal kinds, on a firm basis as to prices, with Dry Cod quoted at $6@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $11@$15; No. 3 at $7 75@$8 50, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c. for scale, and 18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been selling only in a jobbing way, mostly in small lots, at weak and irregular prices. Shippers not operating to any considerable extent. Sales have been reported of 4,200 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$7, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 20@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; good to very fancy do., $7 65@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 55@$8 25, chiefly at $7 25@$7 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 25@$7 65; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 65@$8 25 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour, dull within the previous range; sales, 550 bbls. ....Of California Flour, 300 bbls. sold at $10....Of Rye Flour, 150 bbls. at previous figures....Of Corn Meal, 550 bbls. Western Yellow at $3 35@$3 40@$3 50 ₱ bbl., from dock, and delivered.

FRUIT—The market has been very tame throughout, prices ruling about as before. Sales, 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 05; 300 quarter boxes do. at 60c.; 600 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 35@$2 45; 300 boxes Valencia do. at 8c. 100 bbls. Currants at 6½c., and 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered with reserve and quoted firm, on the basis of $1 68@$1 70 bid and $1 70@$1 73 asked for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, but has been very quiet. Sales confined to 2,000 bushels Iowa Spring at $1 55, afloat. Nothing really new in Winter. Shippers passive....Corn has been quite dull on the basis of former quotations; no export call of moment. Sales, 37,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for old mixed Western, afloat; 64½c. for do., in store; 65½c.@66c. for new do., in lots; 66c.@66½c. for yellow do....Rye and Barley unchanged....Of Barley-malt, 1,500 bushels four-rowed State were reported sold at $1 20....Oats quiet for early delivery at unaltered figures; sales, 24,500 bushels at 54c.@55c. for new mixed Western; 53c.@54c. for new black do.; 55c.@57c. for new white do.; 54c. (nominally) for old mixed Western, in store; 53c. for mixed State; 56c. for White State....The week's exports for European ports include 16,557 bbls. Flour, 97,209 bushels Wheat, 362,568 bushels Corn.

HAY AND STRAW—A good inquiry has been noted for desirable grades of stock at firm rates. Bale Hay ranges from $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at from 75c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The dealings have been quite moderate in all descriptions, with prices essentially unaltered.

LEATHER—There has been a limited manufacturing inquiry noted for Hemlock tannages, with a somewhat freer export call, the latter mainly for the lower grades of stock, on a steady basis as to values. Oak tannages meet with a comparatively ready sales at uniform rates. Upper and Harness stock in light request, generally at previous quotations. The finer grades of imported Calf Skins are held with some show of confidence, on a moderate trade, but most other kinds are dull and irregular.

MOLASSES—Quiet at former figures: 194 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold on private terms.

NAILS—Business has been comparatively tame at the recently modified prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin less active, but quoted firm; sales, 400 bbls. Strained at $3 75@$3 77½; 150 bbls. Low No. 2 at $3 90, and 370 bbls. No. 1 at $4 25. And at Wilmington, 5,000 bbls. Strained on private terms....Nothing new in Tar....Of Spirits Turpentine, 75 bbls. Merchantable sold at 6⅞c., and 100 bbls. Shipping at 68½c.; market weak.

OIL-CAKE—Quiet, but steady. Exports this week, 1,723 pkgs. Western quoted at $39@$39 50, currency; City, $39 50, gold.

OILS—The general market shows firmness as to values, but the dealings in most kinds are on a very moderate scale, the purchases being mainly to provide for urgent wants.

PETROLEUM—Of Crude, in bulk, 5,000 bbls. sold at 9c.; market steady....Refined quiet on the basis of 19⅜c.@19½c. here, showing less firmness, and 19⅛c.@19⅜c. at Philadelphia.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet for early delivery, but held more firmly on meagre offerings. Sales have been reported of 170 bbls., in lots, of new Western at $14 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Extra Prime has been in good demand and stronger in price: sales, 450 bbls. at $11 50: and 100 bbls. do., a choice brand, at $11 75 ₱ bbl. Of Western Prime Mess, 30 bbls. sold at $14 37½. Other kinds dull....For forward delivery, the inquiry has been much brisker, and prices have been quoted higher, with sales of 250 bbls. Western Mess, March option, at $14 62½; 1,500 bbls. do., April, at $14 62½@$14 75; and 250 bbls. do., May, at $14 75. ....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 6¼c.@7c.; and Western at 5⅝c.@6⅛c....Cut-meats have been in demand, and held with confidence; offerings moderate. Sales, 460 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 11½c.@11¾c.: 50 boxes Short-cut Hams, 20 lbs., at 10c.: 50 boxes Dry-salted Hams on private terms; 15 boxes Bellies, 14 lbs., at 8⅜c.; 400 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, March deliveries, part at 5⅜c. Also, 250 boxes Long-cut Hams, Milwaukee delivery, at 8⅜c.; 100 boxes Short-cut Hams, same delivery at 8½c.; 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, Chicago delivery, at 4½c., ₱ lb....Bacon has been firm, but not remarkably active; desirable cuts in quite moderate supply. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 550 boxes Long Clear, in lots, at 7⅜c.; 1,140 boxes Short Clear at 7⅜c.: 50 boxes Cumberland at 7⅜c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7⅜c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, at Chicago, at 6⅜c.; 500 boxes do., do., March option, at 6¾c., and 200 boxes do., at Milwaukee, on private terms....Lard firmer, but in less urgent request for early delivery; sales, 350 tcs. Western Steam, fair to strictly prime, in lots, at 8⅛c.@8 5-16c.; 100 tcs. Western Kettle, to arrive, at 8⅜c.; and 440 tcs. City Steam, in lots, at 8c.@8⅛c., chiefly at 8⅛c....For forward delivery, there has been more call for supplies, mainly speculative, at 1-16c@⅛c. higher prices, closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales, 500 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 8⅜c.; 1,250 tcs. do., March, at 8 7-16c.; 750 tcs. do., April, at 8⅝c.; 500 tcs. do., to arrive, and 500 tcs. do., to arrive in April, on private terms. And for early delivery, at Chicago, 800 tcs. Western Steam at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ lb....Beef dull and unchanged....Of Beef Hams, 75 bbls. sold within the former range.... Butter and Cheese in demand at full prices for the finer grades....The week's exports for European ports include 2,772 tcs. and bbls. Pork, 20,644 boxes Bacon, 16,124 pkgs. Lard, 2,373 tcs. and bbls. Beef, 20,896 boxes Cheese, and 90 pkgs. Butter.

RICE—Has been firm, and in fair jobbing request. Carolina, $8@$9; Patna, $7 50@$8; Rangoon, $6 62½@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, with a good inquiry noted, especially for Liverpool stock.

SEED—Clover sold to the extent of 1,150 bags; very good to prime at 9⅝c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

SKINS—Deer have been in better supply and less request at drooping rates. Sales 5,000 lbs. Honduras and 2,000 lbs. Southern; receipts have been 185 bales from Aspinwall, 72 from Ciudad Bolivar, 14 do. from Hamburg, and 27 do. Texas, &c. Goat in limited demand, mostly for manufacturing, at uniform rates. Sales 150 bales Mexican and 100 do. Curacoa; receipts, 112 bales Mexican, via New-Orleans, 113 do. from Corpus Christi, 80 do. from Aspinwall, 27 do. from Genoa, 18 do. from Liverpool, and 10 do. Southern.

SPICES—There has been a fair call, in a jobbing way, for suitable supplies at steady rates. We quote: Mace at $1 17½@$1 20, No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@96c., Cassia at 26c.@27c., Cloves at 26c.@27c., East India Pepper at 16½c.@18c., White Pepper at 36c., Ginger at 9½c.@11¼c., gold, per lb. The invoice business has been comparatively limited.

SOAP—Has been quiet at unchanged prices, with Castile quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1 at 6⅛c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw firm and rather more sought after; sales, 915 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; 342 boxes do. at 9⅝c., and 300 hhds. refining Cuba, within the previous range. Refined in demand and steady.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a good demand noted for Tallow at full rates; sales, 118,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime, in lots, at 8⅞c.@9c. Of Stearine, 500 tcs. sold, to arrive, on private terms, quoted in tierces here at 8⅞c.@9c. for good to strictly choice. The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,162 pkgs.

TEAS—Have been quiet, within the previous range.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quite dull, but steady; 75 hhds. sold at 8½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf in less request at unchanged rates; sales, 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 45c.@55c.; 200 cases 1871 Wisconsin at 8½c.@10c.; and 100 cases 1870, Sundries at 9c.@14c. Of Havana 200 bales sold at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ lb. Manufactured steady and wanted.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower; sales, 250 bbls. at 92½c., and 150 bbls. at 92c.; closing at 92c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a very limited call noted from all sources for supplies. Manufacturers have been unwilling to operate with freedom, in view of the slow and unsatisfactory movement in Woolens, supplies of which are accumulating, to the depression of values. The trade inquiry has been very light. Holders have been apparently more eager to realize; and prices have been weak and yielding, though sellers have been reluctant to make important concessions on anything like desirable stock. XX Ohio Fleece sold at 67c.; Combing at 75c.; Western, unwashed and washed, at 45c.@66c.; Cape at 35c.@42c.... The Boston report is of some increase in the dealings.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights show less activity; room scarce; rates firm. In the chartering line, vessels for the Petroleum trade were in lively demand at very full rates, with free negotiations reported, mostly to arrive, in the absence of an adequate supply of tonnage here. Vessels for the Grain and Naval Store trades were also in request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, by steam, were 550 bbls. Apples, 60 bales Furs, and 500 Staves, on private terms. Also five ships, 1,313, 1,258, 958, 946, and 691 tons, and three barks, 700, 650, and 475 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 760 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 100 bbls. Rosin, at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 200 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. 9d. ₱ tierce. ....For Bristol, by steam, 50 boxes Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, two British ships, 1,050 and 749 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For the Continent, a British ship, 800 tons, (to arrive,) with 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and another, 728 tons, (to arrive,) with 5,000 bbls. do., at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 1,001 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 3d., or, if Crude, at 6s. 9d.; another, about 700 tons, (to arrive,) with 4,800 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 547 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,700 bbls. do., from do., and a British bark, 436 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 6d.; a British ship, 1,087 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,500 bbls. do., and a German bark, 920 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. do., reported at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 550 tcs. Lard at 45s.@47s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Dantzic, a German bark, 465 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Stettin, a German bark, 406 tons, with a full cargo of Provisions, at 47s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the German or Danish Baltic, a German bark, 461 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, and another, 440 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,800 do., at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and a Russian bark, 600 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 150 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 1,475 boxes Bacon, 150 bales Leather, 700 bags Clover-seed, 300 pkgs. Tobacco, and 1,720 pkgs. Merchandise, at full rates; also, a German bark, 484 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Vigo, a British brig, 189 tons, with about 6,500 cases Petroleum, reported at 48c....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 473 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 6d....For Iquique, a ship, 944 tons, with Lumber, reported from Puget Sound, on private terms....For Matanzas, a brig, with empty Hogsheads, from Philadelphia, at $1 25, gold, and a schooner, from Philadelphia and back, at $5....For the south side of Cuba, an American bark, hence, with coal at $2 50 ₱ ton; also, two schooners, from Philadelphia and back, at 55c. and $7. ....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a brig, at 52½c. and $5....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 13c., and another with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $10....For New-York; a brig, with Sugar, from Bahia, at 36s. 3d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak, and irregular; sales of No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 29; No. 2, $1 25¼, cash; $1 24⅝ seller March; No. 2, $1 10¼@$1 10½; Rejected, 90c.@$1. Corn steady at 31⅛c., cash; 31⅜c., seller March; Rejected, 27c. Oats dull and declining at 26⅛c. for No. 2; Rejected, 23½c. Rye steady at 65½c.@66c. Barley dull and drooping at 67½c.@68c. for No. 2 Fall; 55c.@58c. for No. 1. Provisions steady. Mess Pork sold at $12 85@$12 87½, cash; $13 25 seller April. Lard active and higher at 7⅜c., cash. Bulk Meats unchanged. Green Hams higher at 7½c.@9c. for 20 to 17 lbs. average. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and lower at $5 10@$5 15 for light weights. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, no Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and steady. Grain in good demand. Wheat unchanged at $1 75@$1 80. Corn active and scarce on account of limited transportation; sales of mixed at 30c.; White 42c., in bulk. Oats steady at 32c.@33c., in bulk. Rye quiet and steady at 80c.@85c. Barley steady at 80c.@95c. for No. 1. Provisions steady. Mess Pork held at $13 50@$13 75 for round lots. Bulk Meats firm; ¼c. higher; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@7c.; Hams, 9½c.@10c., loose; ¼c.@⅜c. higher for round lots, packed. Bacon firmer, but not quotably higher; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.; plain Hams sold at 12c.; Sugar Cured, 12½c.@12¾c., all packed. Lard sold at 8c.@8⅛c.; Keg, 9c.@9¼c.; Prime Steam, 7⅝c.; small-order lots, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky lower, but closed firm at 88c.@89.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and weak; market without decided change. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30; No. 3 Fall, $1 90. Corn steady at 31½c. for No. 1 Mixed at East side, on track. Oats dull and declining at 26½c.@27c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and steady at $1 for choice Fall. Rye nominal. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork firm at $13 25, cash and seller March. Dry-salted Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c., buyer April; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c., seller March; Clear Sides, 6¾c., seller March, all up country. Bacon firm at 5⅜c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅜c. for Clear Sides. Dressed Hogs firm at $4@$4 50. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; sales of 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 65; holders refused $1 50 for Chicago No. 2 Spring; Duluth No. 1 Spring held at $1 70; White Canada, $1 82@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn steady; sales of 2,500 bushels No. 2 Western, in store, at 53c.; 1,500 bushels, on track, at 52c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 42c.@43c.; No. 2 Toledo, 45c. Barley steady; sales of 800 bushels two-rowed State, on track, at 81c.; Canada held at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 95c. Rye active; sales of 2,000 bushels Western at 85c. Barley-malt quiet $1@$1 15 for Western; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and steady at $7 90@$8 25. Wheat firm at $1 73@$1 75. Corn quiet and steady at 40c. Rye quiet and steady. Oats quiet and steady at 30c.@36c. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions strong; buyers demand a reduction. Pork firm at $13 25@$13 50. Lard firm; sales of Steam at 7⅞c.; Kettle, 7⅞c.@8c. Bulk Meats strong at 4⅝c.@4¾c. for Shoulders; 6⅛c.@6⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅞c.@7c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c.@5⅜c., to come out of smoke; 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for Clear Sides. Dressed Hogs strong at $4 50@$4 65 for shippers; $4 75@$4 85 for butchers; receipts, 790. Whisky firm at 88c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 84; Amber Michigan, on spot and seller February, $1 81; seller April, $1 78½; seller May, $1 82@$1 82½; No. 2 Red, $1 67½. Corn in improved demand; sales of High Mixed, on spot, 39½c.; seller March, 40⅛c.; Low Mixed, 39c.@39¼c.; seller March, 43c. Oats unchanged. Hogs sold at $5 20@$5 50. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—450 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $9 75 for No 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for double extra. Wheat firm, but quiet. Corn dull, but steady; sales of 2 cars at 80c. Barley unchanged at $1 10 for Bay Quinte. Corn-meal sold at $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged, at $21 for Shorts; $22 for Shipstuffs; $22 for Middlings, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Cattle receipts—686 head; market very quiet; the quality of the offerings was generally poor, being mostly those left over from previous receipts. Two small bunches of extra Steers sold at $6 25@$6 75; a few good Steers sold at $5 25@$5 50. Shipments—897 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market less active, and prices a shade lower for heavy; sales at $4 40@$4 55; active and firm for Yorkers at $4 63@$4 70. Shipments, 8,000 head.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 32, No. 2, $1 24¾. Oats steady at 27c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 34½c. for No. 1 Mixed. Rye steady at 68½c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and weak at 72c. for No 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat unchanged: No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 71; No. 2 do, $1 65@$1 66. Corn steady at 45c.@46c.; Ears on track, 43c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 40c. for No. 1 State. Refined Petroleum quiet at 16½c.@16¾c.; 10c. for Standard White, in car lots; 18½c. on trade lots; legal test Ohio Oil, 24½c.@25c.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged; sales of Extra at $2 02; No. 1, $1 94½@$1 95½. Corn and Oats unchanged. Hogs sold at $5 25@$5 50. Receipts—1,100 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Cotton—Demand slack; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 8,141 bales; gross, 9,100 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,951 bales; coastwise, 4,760 bales; sales, 700 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 189,120 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19¼c.@19⅜c.; net receipts, 1,313 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,686 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 39,545 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 15.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 63¼c. Resin quiet at $3 25 for No. 1; $3 87½ for extra No. 1. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 25 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar lower, $2 75@$2 90.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 1,309 bales; exports, coastwise, 615 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 1,800 bales; stock, 48,283 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 16c.@16½c.; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 1,844 bales; shipments, 2,630 bales; stock, 28,097 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 1,984 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,684 bales; sales, 1,070 bales; stock, 66,868 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 1,742 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 62,937 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—772, People ex rel. Stemler vs. Maguire; 514½, Jones vs. Schreyer; 662, Osgood et al. vs. McCarthy; 663, Osgood et al. vs. Lacy; 1010, Bach vs. Fleming; 1062, The Turn Verein in the City of New-York vs. Weber et al.; 1176, Prentiss vs. Huntington; 654, Howe vs. Cohalon; 900, Albertson, Assignee, &c., vs. Smith et al.; 954, Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 2222, Spaulding et al. vs. Leroy; 508, Don vs. Valletts et al.; 1066, Nussbaum et al. vs. Oppenheimer; 1122, Hanratty vs. Murray et al.; 1718, Leverich vs. Mayor &c., City of New-York; 130, Wight vs. Ruprecht et al.; 918½, Clark vs. Cockerille et al.; 1106, Brewster vs. Shaw et al.; 1128, Sloan vs. Williams; 1174, Grube vs. Reimer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M. Third Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrer.—6, The Mayor vs. Tweed; 22, Blanchard vs. Wilson; 23, Phelps vs. Treiman et al.; 24, Ryerson, vs Brumagen et al.; 27, Pearsall vs. The Mayor &c.; 30, The Home Insurance Company vs. Watson et al. Issues of Law and Fact: 277, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick's Association; 282, Herman vs. Peters et al.; 245, Cram vs. Tweed et al.; 246, Same vs. Same; 294, —— vs. ——; 295, —— vs. ——; 296, —— vs. ——; 300, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—204, Ormsby vs. The Vermont Copper Mining Company; 205, Smith vs. The American Coal Company of Allegheny County; 208, Clavey vs. Wynne; 210, St. Jurgo et al. vs. Van Tassel et al.; 212, The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 215, Burling vs. King; 217, Van Boskerck vs. Van Boskerck et al.; 218, Van Tuyl et al. vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company; 261, —— vs. ——; 219, Osgood et al. vs. Strauss et al.; 220, Tallman vs. Bressler; 221, Meyer vs. Huneke; 222, Stilt et al. vs. Dana; 223, Bohm vs. Goldstein; 224, Eagleson et al. vs. Rink et al.; 225, Stilwell et al. vs. Spaulding et al.; 226, Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; 227, Eagleson et al. vs. Woehr et al.; 144, Steward vs. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company; 175, King vs. Knapp et al.; 176, The Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Wood; 186, Whelan vs. Lynch; 188, Price vs. Price; 228, Waters vs. Crawford et al.; 229, Levy vs. May et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2235, Ham vs. Mason et al.; 1859, Stover vs. Porter; 1941, Erve et al. vs. De Castro et al.; 1923, Estes vs. Burns; 181, Ladd vs. Arkell et al.; 1921, Collins vs. Murray; 1975, Goldstein vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1989, Wright vs. Rosenberg; 1841, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 959, Goodenough vs. Lanahan; 751, Kelly vs. Titus et al.; 1799, Deitz vs. McCallum et al.; 1575, Black vs. Rosenthal; 1899, Burnett vs. Shaw; 257, Jordan et al. vs. New-Haven Steamboat Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1596, King vs. Wise; 1940, Lyman et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1286, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 728, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1574, Stuhr vs. Boylan et al.; 2348, Goodrich vs. Sweeny; 1280, Virtue vs. Walsh; 1526, Heinstein vs. Cyrane et al.; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt et al.; 1454, Ryan vs. Galligan; 1602, Squires, Administrator, vs. Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company; 314, Van Nostrand vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 146, Harbeck vs. Kellogg; 1612, Hartman et al. vs. Harrison et al.; 1196, Copeland vs. Elsworth; 1180, Hadley vs. American Hand Pegging Machine Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1256, Shields vs. Lasky; 1709, The Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson; 1688, Hadden vs. Shepter; 2102, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1882, Selleck vs. Hebert et al.; 1889, Ahrens vs. Baker; 1882, Doll vs. Bankhardt; 1807, Stern, Assignee, vs. The Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, N. Y.; 1808, Stern, Assignee, vs. Shoe and Leather Dealers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Boston; 1809, Stern, Assignee, vs. Albany City Insurance Company; 1810, Stern, Assignee, vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company, N.Y.; 1811, Stern, Assignee, vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Company; 1812, Stern, Assignee, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company, N.Y.; 1813, Stern, Assignee, vs. Relief Fire Insurance Company, N. Y.; 1814, Stern, Assignee, vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, N. Y.; 1682, Cone vs. Russell; 1894, Bloomer vs. Tallman; 1895, Same vs. Same; 1898, Bauer et al. vs. Feyh et al.; 1897, Gray vs. Hayes.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—761, Naylor vs. Patterson; 977, Pattison vs. Van Ness; 1760, Reimann vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; 1689, Hulran vs. Hester; 1772, Ewing vs. Salomon; 1777, Lee vs. Huff; 769, Springstein vs. Clarke & Son; 1762, Doll vs. Lanz; 1770, Moll vs. Meyer; 1783, Raley vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company; 1767, Philo vs. Totton; 1806, Jardine et al. vs. Thompson et al.; 1900, Bloomer vs. Tallman, et al.; 1803, Healy vs. Geartv.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—62, Seabury vs. Hirsch; 64, Harris vs. Loewenstein et al.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Shea, C.J.; Gross and Spaulding, JJ.—1, Hartung vs. Bruns; 2½, Jacobs vs. Sherman; 5, Langenback vs. Malay; 9, Coddington vs. Dunham; 11, Kristina vs. Stewart; 12, Chalmers vs. Thompson; 14, Kinzie vs. Bromburst.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1278, Becker vs. Keogh; 1448, Bowen vs. Merritt; 1896, Monaghan vs. Hughes; 1936, Lilienthal vs. Reifferscheedt; 1384, Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company vs. Knoeppel; 1298, Remmler vs. Gross; 1536, Wilcox vs. Braine; 2034, Cronshie vs. Wertling; 1360, Regua vs. The Metropolitan Produce Company; 1424, Taylor vs. Lanbar; 2078, Hayman vs. Kelly; 320, Posterton vs. Doddy; 1458, Drescher vs. Deshays; 1461, Fontaine vs. Benedict; 1464, Gale vs. Dillon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1433, Adams vs. Driefuss; 1467, —— vs. ——; 115, McArdle vs. Logan; 1451, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 735, Warburton vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; 1477, Campbell vs. Brundige; 1485, Young vs. Coyle; 1493, Newfield vs. Quim; 1498, Jackson vs. Drying; 1329, Maier vs. Shrenkenson; 1330, Gardener vs. Shrenkenson; 661, Kaufman vs. Lancaster; 1835, Taylor vs. Stiver; 1215, Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company vs. Norton; 1417, Gerner vs. O'Hara; 1278, Poillon vs. Bernheimer; 633, Burke vs. Brady; 1445, Haas vs. Oakley; 822, Cowen vs. Doddy; 1473, Beedy vs. Hizer; 1072, Lessinsky vs. Darcy; 1454, Fraser vs. Alger.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1725, Michels vs. Bieling; 1872, Jackson vs. Clayton; 1674, Werder vs. Struck; 1677, Mittnacht vs. Cohn; 1678, Aaron vs. Brennan; 1717, Monaghan vs. Lewis; 1712, O'Reilly vs. Meikel; 1704, Sonneborn vs. Bock; 1233, Frost vs. Schwarts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Patrick Mullins, forgery; James O'Neill, burglary; John Doyle, Louis Giner, John McHugh, Robert Little, John Rick, James Finn, felonious assault and battery; David Welles, Michael Phelps, Sarah Hawkins, Owen Smith, Mary Jackson, alias French Mary, Patrick McGinty, John Thompson, David A. Clarke, Joseph Cassidy, grand larceny; Martin J. Cummings, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—John Fitzsimmons, Frederick Williams, John McGuire, George Webster, Henry Wagner, burglary; Wm. Carroll, John Breen, Leona Kurtz, Thomas Reardon, Thos. S. Stenicke, Thomas Sullivan, Edward Madigan, Thomas Seaver, felonious assault and battery; Wm. Schotte, grand larceny and forgery; George Nichols, John Hines, John Connolly, Thaddeus S. Wadsworth, grand larceny; Hannah Williams, grand larceny from the person; John Sweeney, receiving stolen goods; James O'Neill petit larceny; Martin Reilly, Peter Rafferty, assault and battery; James Curtin, concealed weapons.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER C. MUSTIN and EDMUND T. BURNETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,670.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Spencer C. Mustin and Edmund T. Burnett in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of March, A. D., 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1873.

f17-law3w-M GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAWRENCE MEAD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lawrence Mead, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERAN MACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Kieran Mack, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt, Southern District of New-York, ss. To all whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, on 4th day of March, 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress, entitled, "an act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, the purpose of the said meeting being to receive the assignee's report of his proceedings, which will be filed, and to declare a dividend if proper. Dated Feb. 14, 1873.

FRANCIS W. WORTH, Assignee.

NO. 3,818.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. FESSENDEN and EDGAR J. DAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Fessenden and Edgar J. Day, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of William W. Fessenden, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1873.

f10-law3wM* JAMES B. IRWIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS D. SAVIN, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, the 2d day of January, 1873.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Marcus D. Savin, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

f3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS L. WHITLOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis L. Whitlock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873.

N. McGREGOR STEELE, Assignee,
f3-law3wM* No. 176 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of URIAH KROM, bankrupt—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Uriah Krom, of the town of Olive, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

SAMUEL FRAME, Assignee.

INSURANCE.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 187 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL....$200,000.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The assessment on the Capital Stock of this Company, in consequence of losses by the Boston fire has been paid in cash. Policies issued against loss and damage by fire on favorable terms.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
WM. PITT PALMER, Vice-President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

COAL.

GEO. MERRYWEATHER & CO.,
Sole agents for the
STERLING CANNEL,
Offer to families the best varieties of
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For domestic use.
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STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants to adopt a little baby to a good family who will bring it up as their own. Apply at No. 159 Elizabeth-st., room No. 10.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE on "Lord Bacon," by Rev. Dr. Lord.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The full text of the NEW CHARTER *will be found in our supplement to-day.*

If the daily papers continue to take their present license in the publication of what they call news, it will be desirable very shortly to get some of them indicted as obscene publications. When the father of a family buys a newspaper, he does not usually suppose that he is placing in the way of his children records of the most immoral and loathsome forms of vice, couched in language which is as filthy as the deeds it describes. We seem to have become tolerably reckless lately in regard to the outward observances of decent life. At some of our theatres plays are produced which are full of suggestions and "situations" calculated to make even a hardened man of the world wince a little. But newspapers have no right to complain when they themselves offend in a still more marked degree. Purity of thought and ideas is worth something to young people as they start out in life, and how it is possible for them to preserve it, if they read some of the public journals, or are taken to some of the theatres, we are unable to see. In yesterday's *Herald* there was a news article of a really infamous kind, with "sensational" head-lines, which of themselves were an insult to any decent reader. A nice paper that to place before young girls—or old ladies either, for that matter! Probably the *Herald* thought it atoned for the outrage by publishing a long article in its "intellectual department" on its "religious policy," in which it uses the sacred names in a way which is utterly blasphemous, and boasts that it is carrying out "Christ's precepts." Take this kind of talk in connection with the filthy article in its news columns, and a column of assignation advertisements, and the usual abominable notices of foul "medical" quacks, and a very pretty paper we have for Sunday reading in a family. We really think the District-Attorney might profitably pay some attention to this subject.

It is announced from Washington that Mr. BOUTWELL has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, to take effect, unconditionally, on the 4th of March. Whether or not, therefore, the Secretary is returned to the Senate, his controlling influence on the finances of the country is at an end. He has performed the important duties of his office with great fidelity and conscientiousness; but the country will not be sorry to see the trust committed to a man of broader views, and one, especially, who will not be likely to entertain a notion of his powers so wildly extravagant as that of Mr. BOUTWELL, with reference to the reissue of greenbacks. We suppose it is not denied that though Mr. RICHARDSON shared that notion, and helped carry it out, Mr. BOUTWELL was responsible for it.

Among the important measures claiming the attention of the Legislature is the bill introduced by Mr. CLARK, of the Seventh New-York District, providing for the leasing of the site of Washington Market for a term of years to the Washington Market Company. It is said to be the intention of the company to erect upon the site a building for market purposes, which will be an ornament to the City and a great convenience to thousands of our citizens. The bill seems to have the support of nearly all those doing business in the market, and, indeed, has thus far, met with no organized opposition, except from those interested in a rival up-town market. It is a public necessity that the site of Washington Market shall continue to be used for the purpose to which it is now devoted, and if the City can get a handsome and commodious building there without expense, there appears no good reason why it should not be allowed to make the bargain. The bill for this purpose is at least deserving of prompt and candid consideration.

To-morrow night the Senate will discuss the bill regulating, among other things, the treatment of cattle on railroads. The sixth section provides, in a most stringent manner, that water shall be furnished to cattle in transit twice in twenty-four hours, and that once in that time they shall be unloaded, and allowed six hours for rest and feeding. This section is strongly opposed by the railroad companies. But it, or its equivalent, is absolutely demanded, not more from motives of humanity to the cattle, than from considerations of public health. Cattle become diseased from fatigue, thirst, and hunger, and their meat causes disease of the most subtle and dangerous kind in those who eat it. If we cannot be merciful to the poor brutes for their own sake, let us be so for our own.

But two weeks more remain of the term of the Forty-second Congress, and this week will be a busy one. The Credit Mobilier committees will report, in addition to the regular business, which is heavy. The President has hinted that an extra session will not be required, even if some of the appropriation bills should fail. This being the case, factious opposition to the appropriation bills ceases to have any object, and the bills will doubtless pass. The Senate has administered a heavy blow to lobbyists, in its resolution forbidding "riders" to appropriation bills, and it is well assured that no subsidy bills and no scheme for postal telegraphy can be carried this session.

There seems to be danger that the bill increasing the pay of our firemen, which passed the Assembly, will be so overloaded with amendments in the Senate, that its final passage will be unreasonably delayed, if not made impossible. In its original shape the bill was a just one, as it provided for a small and deserved increase of compensation for those members of the fire service whose duties are the most important and onerous; but now, the bell-ringers, whose services could be dispensed with entirely, without detriment to the City, are seeking, we understand, to intrude themselves into the bill. Ever since the establishment of the fire telegraph, it has been difficult to discover any excuse for the retention of these bell-ringers, at an annual expense of $33,000 to the City, and public opinion certainly will not tolerate any addition to this waste. We hope the Senate will speedily put an end to the anxiety of these men to get more than they deserve, by passing the bill in the shape in which it came from the Assembly.

The sudden adoption of a government republican in appearance, has not diminished the Spanish tendency to grandiloquence. Señor FIGUERAS told Mr. SICKLES, on Saturday, that the "mission" of the Antilles was to "serve as a connecting link between the two continents." For this purpose the Spaniards rely on "Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions." Perhaps Señor FIGUERAS will be kind enough to glance into the political kaleidoscope at Madrid, and tell us what *are* "Spanish institutions."

The New Charter.

As our readers are already aware, the amendments to the charter, drafted by a subcommittee of the local Republican organization, have been incorporated by the Assembly Committee on Cities with the legislation of 1870 and 1871, to which they chiefly refer, and have been, in a somewhat altered form, reported to the House as a complete and new charter for the City of New-York. We print the proposed measure in full this morning, and would commend it to the careful study of all who wish to see a reformation in the *personnel* and the working of our local Government. If the people are dissatisfied with this instrument, in whole or in detail, this is the time to come out and say so. There is no attempt at "hole and corner legislation" here; no disposition to revolutionize local administration before the general public is made clearly aware of the nature of the change contemplated. The Legislature of 1873 is more independent of personal influences than any we have had for years, and the majority of its members are sincerely desirous to settle this vexed question of charter reform in a way that will prevent its perennial recurrence at Albany—to the great delay of other business, and the great prejudice of public interests. The representatives to whose hands the destinies of the charter have been committed are honestly determined to give due weight to the wishes of the citizens of New-York, in regard to the management of their own affairs. If an authoritative expression of these wishes be withheld now, it will be too late to complain of imperfection in the charter after it has become law. For the present, we content ourselves with grouping the leading provisions of the charter under the following heads, which may assist in forming a general understanding of the distinctive features:

The Legislative Power is vested solely in the Board of Aldermen chosen at last election, the Board of Assistant Aldermen being abolished. These Aldermen will hold office for the term for which they were elected—say two years. The next election of Aldermen will take place in 1874, when the fifteen members of the Board will be elected on a general ticket, in sets of five. The first five will hold office for one year, the second for two years, and the third for three years. After 1874 there will be an election of five Aldermen at each annual State election, to hold office for three years, the board being, in fact, renewed by thirds each year. A vacancy in the Board is to be filled in the manner prescribed for appointing heads of departments. The chief officer of each department, including that of law, is entitled to sit and speak at the meetings of the board, but is not entitled to a vote. No Alderman can exercise the functions of a magistrate. A resolution of the board can only be passed over the Mayor's veto by a two-thirds vote. The board cannot hold secret sessions, and the clerks and officers of the board shall perform, without extra compensation, duties similar to those for which they are appointed, when the Aldermen meet as a board of supervisors. The Aldermen are to have no power to legalize permanent obstructions in the streets or sidewalks, and are not allowed to impose taxes or assessments or to pledge the credit of the City.

The Mayor is to be elected, as at present, for two years. When the Mayor is temporarily absent from his official duties, or when there is a vacancy in the office of Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes acting Mayor. When the absence of the Mayor has continued for five days, the acting Mayor is clothed with all the functions of the chief executive officer. The annual expenses of the Mayor's office are limited to $20,000. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor "for cause."

The Appointing Power of heads of departments is divided between the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor is entitled to nominate, and the Aldermen to confirm or reject such nomination by a simple majority vote. If the Mayor and Aldermen fail to agree upon an appointment within twenty days after the office to be filled has become vacant, they are required to meet in joint convention, and by a majority vote make the appointment required. Heads of departments so appointed may be removed upon written charges, by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen. As a rule, heads of departments are vested with the uncontrolled power of appointing and removing their subordinates.

The Departments are to be eleven in number, instead of ten, as at present, the change consisting in making the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments a separate department.

The Finance Department is to have control, as at present, of the fiscal concerns of the corporation. Its auditing power, in regard to salaries, is limited by a provision forbidding the Controller to dispute the amount of any salary legally fixed, or to question the due performance of his duties by any officer claiming such salary. Its bureaux number eight, instead of seven, as at present, the change being made by transferring to the Finance Department the collection of assessments, now intrusted to the Department of Public Works. Rents of wharves and piers, now collected by the Department of Docks, are also to be paid to the Department of Finance. The head of the Finance Department is to hold office for two years. While the Chamberlain ranks merely as the head of a bureau in this department, he is to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, in the same manner as heads of departments. The deposit banks for City moneys are to be selected by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and the amount on deposit in any one of them is limited to $2,000,000. The Chamberlain's term is two years.

The Law Department is to be as now, under the control of the Corporation Counsel, and no department can employ special or standing counsel, unless on the assignment of the head of the Law Department. The term of office of the Corporation Counsel is two years. Legal proceedings in regard to street openings are to be conducted by this officer. He has the power of appointing a Corporation Attorney and a Public Administrator.

The Police Department is to be managed by three commissioners, holding office (except those first appointed) for six years. The number of surgeons to be appointed by them is limited to eight; and they are empowered to make an annual increase in the number of patrolmen, not exceeding 150 beyond the number authorized the previous year. The members of the police force are to be removable upon written charges, duly investigated. The Bureau of Street-cleaning is continued in the Police Department.

The Department of Public Works is to continue under the control of one commissioner, whose term of office is fixed at two years. The functions exercised by this department continue as at present, with the exception of its supervision of the collection of assessments, transferred to the Department of Finance. It will be observed that the charter, as reported by the committee, gives this business to both departments, but we assume that the retention of the Bureau of Assessments in the Department of Works, is a printer's blunder. A new bureau for the removal of incumbrances on the streets or side-walks, is added to this department. The charge of the water supply of the City and the collection of water rents are retained under the administration of the Department of Public Works. This department is also intrusted, in conformity with the legislation of last year, with the laying out and maintenance of streets, avenues, &c., above Fifty-ninth-street, heretofore vested in the Department of Parks.

The Department of Charities and Correction is to consist of three members, holding office, except those first appointed, for six years.

The Fire Department is to be managed by three commissioners, holding office as above. A new bureau, charged with the execution of all laws relating to the storage, sale, and use of combustible materials, is added to this department. The officers and members of this department are to be removable only on written charges, duly examined into.

The Health Department is to consist of two commissioners, and of the President of the Board of Police and the Health Officer of the Port.

The Department of Parks is to be managed by a board of five commissioners, and the *Department of Docks* is to have a board of three members. *The Department of Buildings* is to be under the control of a superintendent.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments is to have a board of three commissioners, whose term, except the first appointed, is three years.

Rotation in Office.—The Commissioners first appointed in those boards where the term of office is six years, and the board numbers three, are to retire, one at the end of two, the other at the end of four, and the third at the end of six years—so that the board may be renewed by thirds every two years. The five Park Commissioners first appointed retire singly at the end of from one to five years, providing for an annual renewal by fifths. The three Tax Commissioners first appointed retire one each year.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement is to consist of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments.

A Commission of Accounts is created, to consist of an officer appointed by the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen, and President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments. Their functions are to consist in periodical examinations of the City accounts and of the books of the various departments.

Publicity of the details of local business is secured by giving each tax-payer the right, under certain conditions, to inspect departmental books and accounts, and by providing for the publication, in an official daily broad-sheet, to be called the *City Record*, and in other places accessible to the public, of the transactions of the departments. Detailed notices of Common Council proceedings, official canvass of votes, &c., hitherto advertised in local newspapers, are to be confined to the *City Record*.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit is to consist of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The affirmative vote of three members is required in fixing the estimated amounts of the expenditures of the year. Such estimate is to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen for discussion, but their recommendations may be overruled by the Board of Apportionment.

Salaries of heads of departments are reduced in the following cases: President of Police Board from $15,000 to $8,000; other commissioners from $15,000 to $6,500; President of the Department of Charities and Correction from $10,000 to $7,500, and two other commissioners from $10,000 to $5,000. President of Dock Commission from $10,000 to $7,500, and other commissioners from $10,000 to $3,000. The remuneration of the Aldermen is fixed at $3,000 each, the President getting $5,000. The Mayor's salary is increased from $10,000 to $15,000. The salary of the Corporation Counsel is nominally reduced to $15,000, but he is to be entitled to "all legal costs recovered by him."

Removals—Whether by an oversight or by intention, it appears to us that the following heads of departments are not included in the number legislated out of office by this act—the Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and Corporation Counsel.

We have made this abstract of the measure with some care, and we now ask the reader to make time to read the complete bill, as printed in our supplement to-day.

The Law's Delay.

No one will question the soundness in law of Judge DAVIS' decision in the STOKES case. His Honor had no other course open to him, entertaining the view he did as to the value of the objections. It was, indeed, his plain duty, if he regarded any of these objections as entitled to serious consideration, to give the prisoner the opportunity to have them considered.

Yet the result is nothing less than a substantial miscarriage of the law. The case, on its merits, is not affected by the objection on which Judge DAVIS rested his action. Judge BOARDMAN charged the jury that the law required them to believe that the killing was done with malice, unless the contrary was proved. Judge DAVIS thinks that the objection to this part of the charge may be well founded. But whether Judge BOARDMAN was right or wrong in regard to the presumption of malice, there is no room for doubt that the jury believed the killing to have been without sufficient motive, and actually inspired by that intent which it is the object of criminal law to check if possible, or, if not, to punish. That there are legal means to defeat this purpose of the law is something which most sensible and law-abiding persons in the community will be sorry for. That the purpose of the law is thus defeated by the unavoidable action of an upright judge, in the conscientious discharge of a plain duty, will not lessen this regret. It rather strengthens it, for it shows that even a good judiciary can not insure the effective administration of the law.

It is impossible to say how long a final decision in the Stokes case may be fought off. Certainly for months. Probably for years. In any event the general effect on the public mind will be bad. The impression will inevitably prevail that there is little certainty and no promptness in punishment, and the prevalence of this impression will be most disastrous. So far as capital punishment is justifiable at all, it is because it is best suited to check the passions that lead to murder. Its value for this end does not depend on the effect produced on the mind of a would-be murderer by a definite knowledge of the law. It depends, rather, on the influence received by the tempted man from the general opinion of the community. Anger, avarice, revenge, jealousy, any of the passions which direct the hand to the taking of life, are not overcome by a distinct argument. No man exposed to them will set himself to weigh the chances of juries' disagreements, of postponements, appeals, and retrials. But not even the rashest of men is wholly free from the influence of the general feeling of the community. If that feeling is that death will follow murder surely and swiftly, the most reckless will be affected. If, instead, the feeling is that delay from numerous sources is probable, the restraining influence of the law is gone.

The present condition of the Stokes case is an illustration of defects in our criminal law which require attention from our Legislature. The case is not a peculiar one. It was ably conducted before an honorable and able Court, and the fact that great delays have attended its settlement is due entirely to the law itself, and these delays are equally unfortunate, whether the offense is or is not murder in the eye of the law. There is no question that a crime has been committed, and that it is simply impossible to ascertain its nature, and visit upon the criminal his proper punishment, until the time for that punishment to have a deterrent effect on others has passed by.

The Fate of a Prophet.

Our readers will remember an account published in these columns some months ago of a peculiar colony, originally from Massachusetts, now settled on what is known as the "Stearns Place," in Columbia County, Georgia. The leader and head of this colony is one JOSEPH T. CURRY, and he assumes over his followers the most autocratic authority. Not content with styling himself their king, he has latterly proclaimed himself the sovereign of everybody else, and, according to the Augusta *Chronicle*, actually obliges the society to address him as the "Prophet Yahveh, the Great Ruler of the Universe." The career of this most preposterous and transparent humbug adds another to the many numerous instances of the amazing gullibility of mankind. CURRY has stripped his people of their whole possessions, compels them to treat him with abject deference, and even to pay him the honors of deification, and still a portion at least of their number have submitted, and have positively hugged the chain of their leader's imposture. The delusion, although on a smaller scale, is far worse than that of the Mormons, and goes to show that in no stage of civilization are men likely to be exempt from the acceptance of the wildest conceivable religious superstitions.

Those to whom the pranks of the "Prophet Yahveh" are distasteful, and the credulity of his people offensive, will be glad to hear that the fellow is safely caged at last in the Columbia Penitentiary. Like most of his kidney, he has gone a little too far, and happily there have not been wanting men of public spirit in the neighborhood to see to the enforcement of the outraged laws. It seems that some time ago CURRY'S wife came for the first time to the colony from Massachusetts. She is said to be a respectable woman, and the condition of the society under the rule of her husband is said to have given her great disgust and offense. Presently she went away and returned to Massachusetts. Upon her departure, the Prophet issued a proclamation declaring the institution of marriage to be abolished, and immediately proceeded to make himself the first to profit by the edict thus emitted. Taking one of the young unmarried members of his flock, a Miss MARIAH CLAPP, he pronounced her his queen, and established her in a gorgeous tent, to which all but himself were thenceforth refused admittance. The girl is said to be young, handsome, and intelligent, and the summary proceeding of "Yahveh" naturally made a great noise. A snow-white flag floated majestically from a pole near the tent, announcing the abode of royalty, and CURRY was accustomed to march about in a white robe, bound at the waist with a golden cord, while on his head he wore a mitre, with the inscription "Holiness to Yahveh." The entire colony waited upon his person, and there were nightly ceremonies, dances upon the green, illuminations, and other festivities in his honor.

This pleasing mixture of regal and sylvan joys was, however, soon destined to be rudely interrupted. Some citizens of Columbia County, averse to "Yahveh's" tastes and principles, and more especially to their practical exemplification in defiance of the laws of marriage, procured a warrant charging him with unlawfully living and cohabiting with MARIAH CLAPP, and ordering him to be brought before the Superior Court of Columbia County to answer for the same. A numerous *posse* went with the Sheriff, who made the arrest, and trouble was anticipated. None occurred, however; the Prophet and his queen were surprised fast asleep, and, by a sort of *coup de theatre*, the tent was dropped about them, all of a sudden, so as to get the requisite clear proof that justified the procedure. "Yahveh" made no resistance and no remonstrance. He calmly arrayed himself in his white robes, his golden belt, and his mitre, and gave himself into the hands of the officers. To his people he quietly communicated the intelligence that what was being done was the fruit of a certain machination of the devil, of which he, the Prophet, had had previous intimation; and that the device would be speedily foiled, and the star of "Yahveh" rise again in triumph. He has since been put on trial, and the counsel assigned him offered a plea of insanity; but to this CURRY instantly and firmly objected, alleging his entire right to do as he had done on moral and religious grounds, and refusing to have an untruth pleaded in extenuation. The trial is still in progress, and, in default of bail, the Prophet has had to go to the House of Correction. He will probably make an extended sojourn there, and it is to be hoped that it will be at least long enough to lead to the dispersion of his besotted followers, and the downfall of the monstrous system their leader has sought to establish.

Fresh Air in Public Buildings.

It is a common notion, tenderly nursed by architects and builders, that very little is known about ventilation, and that what is known cannot be applied successfully to the task of giving us pure air to breathe. It would be unjust to architects and builders, taken at an average, to deny the perfect sincerity with which this idea is entertained and inculcated. As far as they are concerned, it is not only sincere, but accurate. They do know very little on this important subject, and of what they know, very little is of any practical use to them or to the community.

Concerning the necessity of improvement in ventilation, however, especially in rooms occupied for a considerable time by large numbers of persons, whether children or adults, there can hardly be any dispute. To sensitive organizations an evening in almost any of our churches, public halls, or theatres is sure to be followed by disturbance of the health. Nervousness, headache, indigestion, and lassitude are the prices which persons of delicate frame have to pay for attendance on public gatherings of any kind. In many of our public schools children suffer in the same way. The fond mother who, when her favorite child comes home "cross," with fitful appetite, and with no inclination to play or work, thinks he or she is "studying too hard," and must "skip a quarter," has, in the majority of cases, to thank the foul air of the school-room for the evils she traces to over study. If the stronger children, or the tougher adults, do not experience the bad results we have pointed out, from unventilated rooms, they do experience a certain injury to their systems, which, if continued, will become visible.

Most persons will acknowledge the need of good air in our schools and audience-rooms. Few have faith in any remedy. Nor is the problem a simple one, especially in the case of old buildings. Yet, it is by no means insoluble. It has, indeed, been solved, and since facts are worth a great deal more than theories in such matters as these, we will refer inquirers to the record of one instance of the successful ventilation of audience-rooms in an old building, in which were presented nearly all the conditions to be found in our own halls and schools. This was in the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, in Paris, which Gen. MORIN was charged with the duty of warming and ventilating. His experiments and their results are described in an able paper on the ventilation of school-houses, by A. C. MARTIN, architect, in the report of the Massachusetts Board of Health for 1871.

The rooms taken in charge by Gen. MORIN were two "amphitheatres," or lecture-rooms. The smaller would seat 360 persons, and while sometimes the audience was large enough to fill the room, at others it was not more than one-tenth that number. The larger room would seat 700, and the audiences ranged from 680 to 278. From this, it will be seen that the difficulty of ventilation constantly varied, and the obstacles in the way of securing uniform heat and purity of air were proportionately greater. The building was an old one, to be heated by hot-air furnaces, and without flues available for ventilating purposes. Gen. MORIN proceeded on the theory that it was necessary to pass through the rooms a volume of fresh air, properly heated, and capable of diffusion through all portions of the rooms at a gentle rate, avoiding perceptible draft. He believed this could best be done by introducing the hot air at the ceiling and withdrawing it at the floor. He accordingly had erected in the court-yard a chimney of considerable height, in which a light fire was kept burning in a small stove. To this chimney, through which a steady draught was thus created, he caused ducts or pipes to be laid, leading from the floors of the lecture-room into which they opened. The hot air from the furnace was introduced at the ceiling, and cold air flues were arranged in connection with the hot air pipes, so that the heat of the air could be moderated without diminishing the quantity introduced. The result was entirely satisfactory.

Now, this principle can be applied to nearly all of our audience-rooms, already constructed, and in many cases without the necessity of building an exterior shaft. Even the latter, however, built against an outer wall, would not be either a difficult or expensive expedient. In the case of new buildings, one or more large flues can readily be provided, to be heated by the smoke-pipe or pipes of the furnaces. In all cases, the main requisites are, the introduction of pure heated air, capable of being mixed with pure cold air, at the top of the rooms; smooth ducts with frequent openings from the floor of the rooms, connecting with flues through which a sufficient draft can be secured by heat. Where these flues are to be heated in Winter by the furnace smoke-pipes, provision should be made for creating a draft in Summer by a light fire independent of the furnace, for, as there are cold-air flues also opening into the tops of the rooms, the constant flow of pure air is as feasible, as it is certainly as desirable, in Summer as in Winter.

Concert-Saloons.

Just three months ago, Superintendent KELSO made a few very vigorous "raids" on the disreputable concert-saloons of Broadway. He showed so much vigor in the matter that some of the proprietors were driven to such extremities as to be obliged to shut up their places, and engage in other pursuits. The "veterans," however, under the impression that the vigilance of the police would very soon be relaxed, turned their cellars into "shooting galleries," "eating-houses," and "billiard rooms," sent their waitresses home, and quietly awaited the issue of events. One of the most pretentious of the concert-saloons was kept going continually as "the most fashionable resort for gentlemen in the City." Men were employed as waiters, and the entrance of women was prohibited. Soon after the meeting of the Legislature, it was thought that there would be no danger in having the waitresses restored to their former positions, and operations resumed on the old plan. As a result of the deliberations, it was agreed that a few of the saloons should be reopened at first, by way of a test. During the past few weeks the proprietors, being satisfied with the experiment, have plucked up courage enough to re-engage their bands, and it is evident that a general revival of the trade will be effected if something is not immediately done to prevent it. The policemen on duty at night have seen place after place reopened; but, whether they have reported the same to their Captains, we cannot say.

Under the new charter we expect to have men appointed who will perform their duty in a very different manner. We expect to have thorough disciplinarians, men who will not permit notorious thieves and swindlers to congregate in gangs of thirty, forty, and one hundred, in order to make a "raid" upon them for the sake of attracting public attention, and thereby gaining increased "influence." In short, we expect that a plan will be adopted for the government of the viler classes that will admit of being carried out systematically. The habit of "raiding" upon any particular set of evil-doers one day, and permitting them to go unmolested for months afterward, although proved over and over again to have worked badly, has been pursued for several years. The late Superintendent JOURDAN, had he lived, would have demonstrated the value of adopting sensible rules, and strictly enforcing them. JOURDAN didn't "raid" on the gift jewelers; he instructed policemen to patrol the sidewalks in front of their dens, and inform each intended victim of their character. The scheme worked to a charm. We do not mean to say, of course, that the concert-saloons could be permanently closed by the same means; but we do mean to say that if the Captains of the several precincts had been directed to arrest the proprietors of every low concert-saloon and dance-house, whenever attempts were made to re-open them, these places would, by this time, be as scarce as the dens of the gift jewelers.

MINOR TOPICS.

The reckless conduct of the captains of the rival lines of Harlem steamboats has often been commented upon by the Press. Their latest achievement, if report speaks truly, was to race their boats through the heavy ice of the East River a day or two since. Thus their passengers were not only subjected to the ordinary risks incurred by steam-boat racing, but the boats were in danger of being cut through and sunk by the ice. Remonstrance is lost, both on the steam-boat companies and the reckless fellows who have charge of the boats. If people who travel on these boats were to refuse to patronize them for a while, the ardor of the racing captains would soon be chilled. If the passengers are unwilling to do this, there certainly ought to be some man among them who will make a formal complaint, and see that the offenders are properly punished.

Although the law sometimes miscarries in New-Jersey, as in other States, yet, on the whole, there is very much more to admire than to condemn in her manner of meting out justice to wrong-doers. There are few visitors to New-York, who have come by way of Jersey City, who have not suffered from the intolerable nuisance known as the "touter," and who would not be pleased to hear that a step had been taken toward his suppression. A few days ago one GEORGE HENDERSON, a New-York runner, was arrested while in the act of soliciting passengers at the Jersey City Depot. He was immediately conveyed before a Magistrate, and fined twenty dollars. Now, if we had such an ordinance enforced in New-York, one of the most trying annoyances to which passengers are exposed would be got rid of. The public remembers with a lively sense of gratitude the efforts of Capt. MCCULLOGH, at the Grand Central Depot, some time ago, and would be only too glad to have the services of such a man at the Cortlandt and Liberty streets ferries.

A few days ago, one of the numerous family of "mock auctioneers," whose operations have been so long a disgrace to this City, was arrested at the instigation of JOHN B. DYER, a resident of Brooklyn. DYER charged that he had been led into paying some fifteen dollars for a watch and studs, under the impression that they were gold, whereas, in reality, they were made of brass. When the case came before the Mayor, the offender refunded the money, and was discharged. Now, among all the swindlers we have to endure, there are none who more richly deserve punishment than these "mock auctioneers." The mere withdrawal of their licenses is not sufficient. They should be followed up by detectives, caught in the act of swindling, and brought to trial. ZENO BURNHAM was, in point of fact, the only one of the tribe who reached the State Prison, and he contrived to cheat the law by a pardon from FENTON. We hope that District-Attorney PHELPS will give a little of his attention to these rascals by and by.

Travelers who have passed through the Mont Cenis tunnel assert that though it is a rather close and smoky place, it is nevertheless little worse than ordinary tunnels in these respects. But on the other hand, there is an unpleasant story of a freight-train that some time since came to a halt in the tunnel for the reason that the engineer, fireman, and brakemen were one and all rendered insensible by the foulness of the air. Both these accounts may be perfectly true, for the greater length of time required by a slow freight-train to make the passage could easily explain the inconveniences sustained by those in charge of it. To remedy the deficient ventilation of the tunnel, it is proposed to build a partition dividing it into two separate tunnels, so that a continuous blast of air can be forced through in such a direction as to blow the smoke of the engine in advance of the train, and keep the train itself always in a pure atmosphere. This plan deserves the attention of the builders of the Hoosac tunnel, especially as there is now a prospect that the tunnel will actually be completed.

A peculiarly Irish squabble has been going on in a workhouse in Cashel. A Mr. LAFFAN, the Workhouse doctor, took a fancy to the body of one WALSHE, a pauper, who was likely soon to die. Such dispositions are forbidden by the ordinary workhouse rules, so Mr. LAFFAN devised the expedient of getting WALSHE to make a will leaving him his body. The dying pauper was willing to accept a consideration for the bequest, and made his will accordingly. He presently died, and Mr. LAFFAN undertook to claim his prize. But the Master of the Workhouse stepped in, denied the right of WALSHE to deprive himself of ordinary sepulture, and refused to let LAFFAN have the body. The doctor pressed his claim, and the affair was referred to the Local Government Board. They decided for the Master, and LAFFAN appealed to the Guardians. A brisk controversy is now in progress, and poor WALSHE, who died without a penny, has thus managed to leave a will which makes several persons heirs to an angry and, perhaps, a protracted litigation.

Gen. Gillem Awaiting the Result of the Peace Conference.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Regarding the Modoc troubles all is reported quiet. Gen. Gillem's head-quarters are at Dorris Ranch, where he is awaiting the result of the peace conference with the Modocs.

The steamer Gussie Telfar arrived from Portland, Oregon, to-day, but brought no news.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE THEATRES.

This evening is set apart at the Olympic for the return to its oft-trodden boards of Mr. G. L. Fox and the pantomime troupe which has accompanied him in his travels. "Humpty Dumpty" will, as usual, be the means of reintroducing Mr. Fox to what may be already written of as an overwhelming audience...."A Glance at New-York in 1848" will be represented this evening at Wood's Museum, with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau in his original character of *Mose*. With this week, Mr. Chanfrau's engagement at Wood's will terminate.... Pantomime, this week, will be the principal attraction of the Bowery. Mr. Abbott is the chief performer of the company especially engaged for the intended representations....At the Grand Opera-house, Mr. Daly's new play, called "Roughing It" will be done to-morrow evening.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The representation by which M. Paul Juignet benefited occurred at the Bijou Theatre on Saturday evening last, and was very successful in all respects. A comedietta and a *comédie-vaudeville* were enacted, and a number of minor performances filled out an entertainment which was enjoyed by an audience that filled the house. Criticism is hardly called for. Both M. Juignet and M. Edgard are capital comedians, and although the ladies who co-operated with them were by no means on a plane with their associates, they had sufficient experience, though won in positions inferior to those which they occupied on Saturday, to in no way hamper the vivacious action of the sprightly plays selected for recital. The Martens family contributed largely to the amusement of M. Juignet's numerous friends, and M. Faure-Nicolay astounded them by his sleight of hand. The affair terminated at a late hour.

CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

An amateur dramatic performance will take place at the Harlem Music Hall, on Wednesday, for the benefit of the Phyfer relief fund. Tickets will be sold at the hall on the evening of the representation.

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Mr. Bellew will, on Wednesday evening, read "Hamlet" at Steinway Hall. Mr. Bellew's talent, we are bound to say, has not until now done him good service in the composition of his programmes, and we are much pleased with the announcement that he is to read the whole of Shakespeare's noble tragedy, instead of the too miscellaneous collection of short pieces to which he has generally confined himself.

AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT.

The "Murray Hill Dramatic Association," are to give an invitation entertainment this evening at the Terrace Garden Theatre. They will play "The Serious Family" and "The Captain of the Watch," and will, doubtless, act both pieces cleverly.

Musical.

FOURTH PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The fourth Philharmonic concert of the present season was given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. It was not so largely attended as were some of its predecessors, and there was, in our judgment, cause for the reduced numbers of the audience. The entertainment was the dullest offered since the inception of the year's series. Gade's eighth symphony, the first piece on the bill, is poor in ideas, and relatively poor in instrumentation; and the other important element of the performance, Beethoven's magnificent fifth symphony, was not interpreted with the perfection to justify its repetition, for the fiftieth time at least, by the society. The solos were contributed respectively by Herr Carl Speigler, whose powerful voice was listened to in "Straight Opens her Fertile Womb," or rather in a German version of that air, from Haydn's "Creation," and by Mr. Frederick Bergner, who played with expression and taste a tender adagio for violoncello, by Bargiel. The most interesting feature of the concert was the exposition, then first made, of a new overture, called "Galilei," and written by Mr. Matzka. Mr. Matzka, who is first violin of the orchestra of the Philharmonic, is one of the most thorough of resident musicians. We wish he had allowed his latest composition to tell its own story, instead of burdening it with Otto Koerting's verses on the astronomer's defiant assertion, "Eppur si muove," but the example of Wagner and Liszt seems to have been too powerful to resist. Viewed without heed of the epigraph, Mr. Matzka's work is highly creditable in point of form and development, and the instrumentation, though not equally substantial throughout, is generally full and rich. The effect of the overture would be much enhanced by a more liberal allowance of strings; its delivery, however, on the occasion we write of, was decidedly impressive, and the composer, who had remained a demure executant of his own production, was constrained to bow an acknowledgment of the applause bestowed, and to offer a second recognition thereof before the footlights.

SATURDAY'S MATINEE CONCERT.

The success of Saturday's matinée concert at Steinway Hall ought to lead to a series of kindred entertainments. A number of popular artists took part in the affair, and, as the public felt secure that a great deal of good and enjoyable music was within their reach, the attendance was very large. Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. W. F. Mills were at the piano; Mr. G. W. Morgan was at the organ; Mr. Rudolph Dargel played on the cornet; Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss Jenny Busk, Mrs. Bowler, and Messrs. Hill, Gottschalk and De Korbay sang, and Miss Bertha Brousil executed a brief violin solo. Similar gatherings would not at first furnish very profitable material for criticism, but their steady influence on the public might lead to more ambitious efforts on the part of managers. Saturday's incidents, it must be mentioned, were productive of repeated demonstrations of pleasure from the audience; almost all the pieces were redemanded.

AMATEUR PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert of the Amateur Philharmonic Society, of this City, will take place on Wednesday evening next, at the Bijou Theatre, in Sixteenth-street. The public rehearsal therefor may be attended on Tuesday afternoon, at the same place. Friday night the concert will be repeated at Library Hall, in Elizabeth, N. J.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

A vocal and instrumental entertainment will be given at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening, by the Ladies' Aid Society, for the benefit of Grace Chapel. Several well-known artists are to participate in the affair.

The Ex-Emperor's Private Policy.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* relates an interesting anecdote concerning the late Emperor, about the time before the Imperial decree was promulgated limiting the loan at the Paris Mont-de-Piété (Government pawnbrokers) for a single pledge to £400. This limitation, by-the-by, only just helped the customer, who was enabled to raise a larger sum by breaking up his suite, for instance, into smaller lots, which in the aggregate would command a better price. A lady high in society, and no doubt pressed hard for previous debts, had engaged a lot of diamonds, jewelry, &c., set in the largest fashion. It had only had time to be conveyed direct from the Rue de la Paix to the central depot, Rue des Blancs Manteaux. This was a cash transaction, but only at the wrong end, and the jeweler, growing impatient at the endless promises of his fair and distinguished customer, applied to the police, who duly traced the facts of the case. A preliminary private summons before the *Substitut du Procureur Impérial* had been taken out against the fair offender. This is in all cases of crime or misdemeanor a strictly secret explanatory meeting before two impartial judges, where the parties plead their own case, and the instructing magistrate tries his best to settle the matter *à l'amiable*, and is at liberty to dismiss the case unless there be prima facie evidence. A good deal of unnecessary and fatal scandal is thus avoided by not wantonly making an innocent person the curiosity stock of an eager and ignorant public. Next, in heavy crimes, the actual criminal at large is withheld that precious information which might enable him to shape his course accordingly, whether detected or not; and, last, though not least, the judge and jury are spared a vast amount of labor in the shape of ill-founded trials. To return to our fair sinner, the case had fortunately been mentioned to the Emperor by the Prefect of Police, and His Majesty at once drew a bundle of bank notes from his desk to make matters all right. It is added that in this instance the Emperor was deceived by a similitude of name, as the husband of the elegant *gaviota* was one of the most violent opponents of the Imperial régime; but the *chroniqueur* forgets to explain where the deception lay—whether the Emperor wished to reward a faithful supporter, or whether his end was to win over to his cause an inflexible opponent.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The Truth About the Erie Dividend—How It Was Managed.

The general opinion that the dividend recently declared by the Erie Railroad, upon its common and preferred stock, was a "cooked" one, is supported by the facts which have just come to light. It now appears that the directors did not unanimously vote in favor of the measure, as was stated by interested parties, for several members of the Erie Board were decidedly against it. It is said that four gentlemen, at least, voted against declaring the dividend, and strenuously opposed it from the first, on the ground that the road is in no condition to pay a single cent to the stockholders, and that the whole proceeding is merely a farce. The names of the dissenting directors, as ascertained from trustworthy sources, are Messrs. J. V. Pruyn, John Taylor Johnston, Samuel Babcock, and Geo. T. Olyphant. It is generally conceded by railroad men that Jay Gould was the prime mover in the declaration of the Erie dividend, and that President Watson and S. L. M. Barlow were in consultation with him in regard to the measure.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Mr. Reuben Hitchcock, of Cleveland, Ohio, receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, gives notice that all persons having claims or demands against the late receivers, Gould and O'Doherty, or against the present receiver, must present such claims or demands, with the requisite proof, to him, at Cleveland, on or before the 1st of May next. On inquiry at the office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, in this City, it was ascertained that the present company was formed of the late Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, its stockholders having had a mortgage on the latter road, which they foreclosed.

The statement that a narrow guage is to be adopted by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has been ascertained to be a sensational rumor, started to cover up the actual condition of the company. It is believed in railroad circles that sufficient money cannot be raised to lay a narrow guage over one-tenth of the road, even under the most favorable circumstances. The business of the road is nearly all absorbed by the United States Rolling Stock Company, which was started by James McHenry and S. L. M. Barlow.

THE WEATHER.

The Latest Storm—Snow, Rain and Slush.

If the theory of weather-wise people be correct that the same amount of snow falls each Winter, whether distributed in great storms or frequent light falls, then yesterday's snow should undoubtedly be the last of the season. The mild atmosphere of the few days preceding Saturday last brought on a disagreeable thaw, but the toilers through the sloppy streets solaced themselves with the thought that after all it was the best means of ridding the pavement of the slush, and we would probably have no more heavy storms this Winter. The hopes of the confiding were destined to a speedy disappointment, for at 3 o'clock yesterday morning a damp snow began to fall, and proved but the beginning of one of the most disagreeable storms of the season. The few pedestrians abroad hurried homeward at a quicker gait, the snow rapidly increasing, so that by 5 A. M. sufficient had fallen on the muddy side-walks and streets to make them wet and slushy. By 8 o'clock the greater portion of the City woke up to the fact that there was about three inches of snow on the ground. By 9 o'clock the snow had changed to a cold drizzle, which poured straight down into the snow, and soon converted it into a sodden mass. The streets were comparatively deserted all the morning; rain above and snow below forming a ready excuse to the less zealous of church-goers, and the few who constituted the attendance at Divine service either reached church in coaches or lived within a block or two of their place of worship. The cold rain continued, and the solidity of the snow rapidly lessened as the day advanced. But, bad as was the mixture, it was preferable to the icy pools on each side of the cross-walks. The street-cars did not appear to be much delayed by the storm, except the border lines skirting the North and East Rivers, which invariably suffer more on such occasions, and were yesterday able to run only on "two-thirds" time. Early in the morning the cars were drawn by four horses, but after noon the extra teams were withdrawn, the snow-plows having rendered the tracks comparatively clear. At about 4 P. M. the rain ceased, and but for a brief shower at 7 o'clock, the churches would probably have seated fair congregations, but as it was, the attendance at divine worship was but little better than in the morning. Many of the Sunday-schools were closed altogether, and at the others but very few children appeared. At 9 o'clock the rain recommenced to give an appropriate finish to one of the worst of the many dark days of the passing Winter.

The Signal Office Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—1 A. M.—The Signal Office reports the following: To-day at 5 P. M. it rained at Wilmington, N. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Penn.; New-York City, New-London, Conn.; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburg, Penn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind. Snow at Boston, Portland, Me.; Corinne, N. Y., and Virginia City, Montana. At 11 P. M. it rained at New-York City, New-London, and Boston, and snowed at Portland, Me., and Rochester, N. Y.

SYNOPSIS.

The area of lowest barometer, which was on Saturday night in Western Tennessee, has moved north-eastward toward the Ohio Valley, and is now replaced by another storm centre that was developed during Sunday on the middle Atlantic coast; north-east winds, with rain and snow have prevailed from Indiana to Maine, and southward to Virginia; south-easterly winds, with clouds and rain, have prevailed over the South Atlantic States, where clear and clearing weather are now reported; north and west winds, with clear weather, are reported from the Eastern Gulf States. The temperature has risen in New-England and New-York and in the South Atlantic States. Heavy rains and high winds have prevailed for a short time from New-Jersey to Rhode Island.

PROBABILITIES.

The north-east wind, with rain or snow, continue during Monday morning in New-England, followed by clearing weather Monday evening; for the Middle States, winds backing to north-west, with clearing weather in New-York, and clear weather Monday afternoon in Virginia; for the Southern and Gulf States westerly winds and pleasant weather; for the upper lakes light winds and pleasant weather. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, New-York, New-London, Boston, Portland, Me., and Cape May.

Rise in the Ohio River.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The present indications are that the Ohio River, especially the lower portion of it, will have a tremendous flood. News from nearly all its tributaries report them full and rising here. Rain has been falling more or less for thirty-six hours, and at 7 o'clock to-night there is still a slight rain-fall. The river is nearly forty feet high here, and is rising rapidly.

Snow and Rain in Other Places.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Another snow-storm prevailed at all points on the Hudson to-day, ending to-night with rain. About four inches of snow fell.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 16.—A furious snow-storm is prevailing.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—About two inches of snow fell at Boston and vicinity to-day, and at 11 o'clock this evening it continues falling lightly.

The Arrest of the Yates County Treasurer in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb 6.

James H. Burns, who was arrested at the Brooklyn Hotel on Tuesday, charged with having absconded with $42,000 of the funds of Yates County, New-York, while Treasurer of that county, is still in the station-house. He was Treasurer of Yates County for eight years prior to last June. He became enamored of a woman living in his town, and deserted his family, running away with her and $42,000 of the county's funds. He succeeded in eluding the police officers who were put upon his track, and made his escape to Central America. He remained there for several months engaged in mercantile pursuits and living with his paramour. A few days ago they came to this city and he was recognized by parties who had known him in the East, and he was arrested. He claims that he made money in Central America, and was on his way to his old home in New-York to make restitution of the money with which he absconded.

GENERAL NOTES.

A citizen of Hartford has lost his five children by scarlet fever within a month.

Alexander Winchell, LL. D., was installed as Chancellor of Syracuse University on Thursday.

Hon. Ben. H. Hill says he has lately twice declined the seat of Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Twenty-three frame dwelling-houses have just been shipped in sections from St. Johns, N. B., to Hayti.

A Vermont paper insists upon it that there is no State where "good, square, upright living" is easier had than in its own.

The ex-member of Yale College, who stole clothing belonging to the students, has been sent to jail for three months and fined $1.

An Iowa State Senator was granted leave of absence with alacrity, when he stated that he had been exposed to the small-pox.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, denies the report that he has been appointed attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

The New-Hampshire Republicans have urged ex-Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, to take the stump for a while in their State before their March election.

That bewitched old couple in Buffalo are still frequently appealing to the police for protection, and the police, in despair, are on the point of sending them to the insane asylum.

It is astonishing how many icicles are falling just now from the roofs of houses throughout the country, and "just escaping" some body walking below.

New-Hampshire has already four tickets for State officers and Congressmen in the field, and those Assistant Democrats, the self-styled Labor Reformers, have not yet been heard from.

California now has five gold-note banks, and three more are being organized. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that all those in operation are in a very prosperous condition.

A crowd of 500 persons, who patiently waited through the midnight hours to see the apparition of an engineer emerge from the engine-house in New-Brunswick, N. J., and were after all disappointed, have lost all faith in ghosts.

The church sexton in Reading, Penn., who found and returned to the Lancaster Bank its stolen bonds, to the value of $129,000, received from the grateful and appreciative officers of the bank the generous reward of two five-dollar bills.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* is very happy over the result of the late municipal election there. And it well may be, for there was a sweeping Republican victory—a Republican Mayor, Auditor, and both branches of the City Council.

Almost all the politicians of Connecticut are in a declining mood this Spring. The latest person attacked by the epidemic is James M. Olmstead, of Stamford, who says he can't accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District.

Capt. Benjamin Robinson, an ex-Confederate officer, of North Carolina, has publicly announced his intention to support the Administration of President Grant, and has began the publication of a Republican newspaper in Fayetteville, N. C. Capt. Robinson was three times severely wounded during the war.

Here is another case of strange fatality in a family. Mr. Isaac Smith, of Howell, Mich., was killed on the 2d inst. by a railroad collision while on his way to attend the funeral of his brother in this State, and scarcely were his funeral services over, before intelligence was brought to his family of the sudden death of another brother in Saginaw, making three deaths in one family within four days.

It is remarkable how vigilant these expressmen are in hunting up persons to whom packages are addressed. Here is a case in point in Hartford, Conn., where a gentleman has ascertained from a list of "unclaimed" goods advertised for sale at auction, that the company has a package intended for him, which was received last May. And the company's office is next door to his own place of business. But what can he do about it?

Our City gets a good many hard rubs in the country papers, and it is not often that one of them ventures to admit so much of the truth on the other side as the Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, when it says that "New-York, with all its wickedness, is the home of unostentatious and, in some respects, remarkable charity;" and yet there is a great deal more of that, even proportionally, than in some other cities, little and big, that make more noise about it.

A woman who had been committed to jail in Baltimore as a common scold while there fell desperately in love with a dashing-looking young man incarcerated for larceny, and as soon as they were released, they hied them away to a minister and were made one. Their courtship had been carried on under difficulties. And their married bliss was of short duration, for in a few days the faithless bridegroom disappeared with $26 belonging to his trusting and now disconsolate spouse.

The papers have discovered a curious disease out in Cache County, Utah. They say that the patient is attacked by a pain in the left knee; the leg below the knee, down to the toes, becomes much swollen, hardened, and red. The pain then abates. Then the swelling recommences above the knee, and extends up to the body, when inflammation seizes the bowels and the patient dies. A medical man, out there, who has had forty years' practice, says he has never known anything like it before.

They had what they call an awkward man on a jury down in Maine the other day. It seems the case involved a claim for money for building a cellar, and the number of perches of stone used were specified. But this awkward man, as it chanced, knew something by experience about building stone walls, and this little item was not quite clear to him. So when the jury went out he took his pencil and quietly ciphered a little while at the table, and then, in the most matter-of-fact way, told his fellow-jurors that, as he made it, there was enough stone put into those cellar-walls to fill the cellar completely up and have some three or four perch of stone left, and he was puzzled to know where they put their potatoes and garden sass.

Protestants Always Wrong.

From the Catholic Telegraph.

In this country, mixed marriages between Protestant and Catholic are very frequent, owing to the mixture of Catholic and Protestant society. Frequently, also, the subject of religion is the cause of constant troubles and disputes. Sometimes the disagreement becomes so violent and fierce as to amount to a bitter and endless persecution of one of the married parties by the other. Invariably, in all such unfortunate marriages, it is the Protestant party that persecutes the Catholic, be the Protestant husband or wife. It is the Protestant party that interferes with the religious belief and practice of the Catholic, and deprives the Catholic of the right of instructing the issue of the marriage in the Catholic faith, after making a solemn promise, always exacted and given when a Catholic priest unites persons of different faith in wedlock.

Cattle Disease in Broome County.

From the Binghamton Republican, Feb. 15.

A number of cattle in this vicinity have been attacked with a disease supposed to be cerebro-spinal meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord. It is said to be similar to the disease that attacked horses and proved so fatal, a short time ago, after the epizoötic was prevalent, and was by some called a relapse of that disease. If this cattle disease should become as widespread and prevalent as the epizoötic was, it will cause an enormous loss to the dairy interests, as well as a serious inconvenience to consumers of dairy products.

Rapid Transit.

A mass-meeting is to be held, to-morrow evening, at the Cooper Institute in favor of rapid transit on Manhattan Island. The call for the meeting will be found in our advertising columns, and is signed by a large number of our leading citizens. Addresses will be delivered by prominent gentlemen during the evening.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

Government Obstacles to Its Progress—Grounds for the Policy—The Means of Execution—America's Duty.

From a Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873.

An unusually lively scene in the Prussian Diet has quite recently brought to light some facts concerning emigration which deserve to be known at home. Ministers and consuls had for some time already called the attention of our Government to the fact that German authorities in various parts of the new empire had taken steps to impede, if not altogether to prevent, emigration to the United States. Similar reports had found their way into leading papers, and public attention was aroused till official inquiry was ordered to be made. The result was the almost invariable diplomatic answer that there existed no intention on the part of the German Government to interfere with the liberty of its subjects, and that no legal measures had been taken to prevent their going to America—or anywhere else. The statement was perfectly true; nevertheless the facts were of a nature to contradict it most positively. The Government, itself, was compelled openly to admit that one-third of the whole number of men, who emigrated from Prussia alone in 1871, went away by stealth and without obtaining the requisite consent of the authorities! As this amounted to over 13,000 persons, the conclusion is very natural that either they were afraid of being refused permission to leave the country, or that, at least, great and vexatious obstacles would have been thrown in their way. A similar confession had to be made by the Government of that South German State which furnishes by far the largest number of emigrants, the Kingdom of Wurtemberg; but in this case the additional avowal was elicited that it was deemed not only expedient, but imperatively necessary, to check emigration by every available means. It has already been mentioned more than once in these columns that the railway companies, which are subject to Government control, have been directed to withdraw the facilities formerly accorded to emigrants, consisting mainly in a considerable reduction of fare, and in the permission, ordinarily not granted, to take with them, in the same train, a large amount of baggage. As the great majority of these emigrants are poverty-stricken people, the withdrawal of these privileges was equal to a prohibition, although no "legal measure" had been resorted to in order to produce this effect. It was the same in Prussia. Here also the formalities of obtaining the consent of the "Landrath," the petty monarch of each district, the necessity of proving freedom from military and other duties, and the long delays caused by an immense amount of red tape, were successfully applied as checks upon what one of the ministers qualified as "an insane desire to rush into certain ruin." Ministers and schoolmasters—all appointed by Government, and absolutely dependent upon it for their support—were made efficient agents in the same silent crusade. The former were directed to preach as often as could be done on the text: "Stay in thy country and support thyself honestly," as Luther's version reads in the Psalms, and to impress upon their congregations the horrors of daily life in the New World. The boys, even, in the village schools were diligently warned against cherishing thoughts of forsaking their fatherland, and early impressed with the idea that as faith, honor, and glory were the natural attributes of the German Empire, America was the home of humbug, homicide, and heresy. If now, in spite of all these rigorous measures, the well-stimulated activity of all government officials, and the spontaneous aid rendered by numerous patriotic writers, nearly 40,000 Prussians left in one year (1871) their native land, we may well take it for granted that the evils from which they flee must be sore indeed, and the necessity pressing to seek new homes in a free and prosperous country.

GROUNDS FOR THE POLICY.

The Minister who has made the recent revelations on that subject in the Prussian Diet, did not hesitate to confess that the kingdom could ill brook the loss of so many men, and that it was the duty of Government to prevent, or at least to check, emigration for the sake of the army and of agriculture. A State which consists of an armed people, and whose whole power and greatness is based upon the condition that every able man within its limits shall not only be well drilled as a soldier, but ready at a moment's time to take the field to fight and to die for his country, must needs husband its resources in human flesh with the utmost economy and care. Having once adopted the marvelous principle that the first and highest aim of universal education, of high culture, and lofty patriotism, is to produce a number of perfect machines, who can march and fire and fight at the command of their masters, their aim must, of course, be to keep any of these admirable and most useful automata from falling into the hands of others but those to whom they owe a return for so large an outlay. For an able-bodied Prussian to leave his country without permission is a crime, and far be it from us to justify his act, much more to encourage, as some of our Consuls have but too frequently done, his escape from legitimate duties. But the same argument cannot apply to the old and infirm, who are no longer fit to become food for cannon, nor to the young, who can only look forward to a life of suffering and starvation. But even these are jealously watched, and but rarely can obtain permission to emigrate. For if they cannot serve in the army, they can till the soil and raise bread for the soldiers. Their absence would create a real embarrassment for the Government, as the Franco-Prussian war has but too clearly demonstrated. Whole tracts of fertile land lie waste, not only in the Baltic provinces, where the evil was and is still most severely felt, but even in the most favored portions of Germany. It is curious enough that Prussia will, ere long, have proportionately as much good land to offer to new settlers as we have to foreign emigrants. The tendency to congregate in large cities, and the immense increase in the number of factories throughout the kingdom, literally drain the rural population, and in places whole villages are abandoned, and large tracts of land lie idle and become unproductive. No wonder, therefore, that every effort is made to prevent a further depletion, and to keep the sturdy hands where they are so urgently needed. There is, however, a third consideration which influences the measures taken by Government to prevent emigration, though this motive was rather indicated by the Minister than candidly avowed. This is the fact that, after a war, emigration instantly assumes much larger proportions than ever before; the poor people have seen its horrors and felt its bitter sting, even when they were not out with their brethren and shared in their sufferings. For there is an unspeakably sad undercurrent in Germany beneath the glittering surface, where all is glory and sunshine. The successful statesman and the brilliant soldier are loaded with honors and rewarded with large dotations, but who fills the vacant seat at the hearth, and who restores the strength of the poor invalid, who returns home safe in limb, and hence not entitled to a pension, but unable to work and to earn his daily bread? That year of conquest and glory has raised a dazzling structure of imperial greatness, but it has also caused silent suffering and voiceless misery to a degree heretofore unknown. The curse which attaches itself to a soldier-nation, wrought its full effect then. The absence of over a million of men from the plow and the mills, the meadow and the forest, caused a greater loss to countless families than all the milliards of the French indemnity can ever repair. No wonder, therefore, that the people dread the idea of another war; no wonder that, if they are not allowed openly to seek a safer home elsewhere, they steal away by night, to secure in a new country their aged parents, their wives, and tender children against such suffering as they have just endured.

THE MEANS OF EXECUTION.

With praiseworthy candor and eminent good sense, the Minister in question added that in his opinion compulsory measures were useless in preventing emigration, but that the proper means to be employed were an improvement in the position of would-be emigrants, and an offer of inducements to stay at home, in the shape of good roads, improved dwellings, and well-managed savings banks. He even frankly admitted that emigration agents were not the great evil they are generally considered, but that their presence was the natural effect of a desire to emigrate. But in this connection, also, an accidental avowal was made which sheds a flood of light upon the subject, and reveals an evil of which we fortunately have no idea. It was mentioned that as yet the Prussian subject is not at liberty to change his domicile without the consent of his Government, and hence, much less, to leave the country altogether. Those who may be astonished at such an apparently tyrannical restriction of liberty, may be reminded that not so long ago, in one of the South German States, the inhabitants of villages were not allowed to shave themselves, but compelled to go for that purpose to the officially-appointed barber! Nor must it be forgotten that the Prussian Government is eminently paternal in its whole character: it takes the new-born baby under its care, directs how and when it is to be christened, weaned, and vaccinated; it prescribes the teaching, training, and catechizing of the youth, makes him, perforce, a Christian, and trains him as a soldier; gives him leave to marry, and rewards him for the number of his children. And all this it does from excellent motives and for very good purposes. Why, then, should it not also object to his exposing himself to great danger by leaving his overcrowded home for a better opening, and his "ruining body and soul" by going to wicked America? Judging the matter from the standpoint of such a paternal Government, its action appears perfectly just and reasonable.

AMERICA'S DUTY.

What, then, can we do to secure success in this competition between the German Governments and ourselves for the able-bodied man, whom we both want; whom Prussia values at his full price as a soldier, and we as an addition of, say, a thousand dollars to our national wealth? We cannot interfere officially, nor can we, in honor, use underhand measures to encourage emigrants and protect them by fictitious passports, as has but too often been done. The man who shirks his clear and undoubted duty at home, who accepts all the benefits he can get—a good education and a thorough training as a soldier—from his home government, and then refuses to render in return the services he has solemnly engaged to render, is not a desirable citizen for our country. He will not be apt to be more honest abroad than he has been at home. But we can, in all propriety, and with perfect justice, demand of the Governments of Germany that they shall not interfere with persons desirous to come to us merely because they go to America. Prejudices may be pardoned in private citizens, but we have a right to expect, according to the principles of national amity, that no friendly government give utterance, much less practical effect, to any convictions it may hold on great political or social questions, which are different from our own. We can, in the second place, intercede, in our capacity as a republic, in favor of all whose natural rights seem to be in jeopardy, and support the efforts made by our official representatives to remove all legal and formal impediments in the way of persons who may wish to change their domicile. That this has to be done with much caution and care, scrupulously respecting the dignity as well as the rights of a great and friendly government, need hardly be added; fortunately the matter is in hands which could not have been better chosen, and, both in Washington and in Berlin, men are in charge who bring, in like proportions, ardent patriotism and signal statesmanship to bear upon this delicate question.

The Woman Franchise—A Reply to Mrs. E. C. Stanton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's issue of your paper I find a letter from Mrs. E. C. Stanton, in which she comments upon a former letter of mine. Having once entered upon the subject, I cannot let it drop without making some reply to her arguments. I agree with Mrs. Stanton that all the agitation of the franchise question in recent years is not meaningless; nor will it be without some result, though not, I hope, the one worked for. Every great movement has begun in extremes, but the results are always modified. I am earnestly in favor of the best and most liberal education for women, and believe that they should have every branch of industry in which they are able to engage, opened to them. The orderly condition of things, as laid down in that old-fashioned book, the Bible, is that woman should be a "help-meet for man." Her province is that of bearing and rearing children, of making the home; and were this the golden age, every woman would have these ties to make her life perfect. But as society is constituted in this age, many women never have these holy duties to perform, many are compelled to live their lives alone, and to maintain themselves and others, therefore it is necessary that every branch of industry should be open to them, and that they should have every facility to perfect themselves in the trades and professions in order to command the compensation due to skilled labor. As for education, the best, broadest, and highest can never be too good for a woman who is to be a mother. Mrs. Stanton calls a woman's sphere "narrow." Is she a woman and yet speaks so? I cannot fancy a broader or a nobler sphere. Think what faculties a woman needs to instruct and elevate even an infant mind. Speak, mothers, and say whether, as years pass, and your sons and daughters grow in age and wisdom, you do not have need of every faculty, of every highly-cultivated power, to make them the men and women you would wish to see them. Again, Mrs. Stanton says, "No one is compelled to vote. Many good men never go to the polls." This last is but too true. There are many men, noble and honorable in every other respect, who care so little for their country as never to cast a vote, who make the corruption common in politics an excuse for keeping aloof from them, and thus leaving them the more wholly in the hands of the corrupt. But I believe that it is as much the duty of every one who has a vote to cast it as it is a duty for every one to pay his debts. I am surprised that an advocate of progress and reform should make the failure in duty of men an argument to show that if we women obtained the franchise we are not bound to fulfill the duties due from every voting citizen to his country. If this franchise is obtained, we educated women are every one of us bound to do our utmost to counteract the influence which the many bad, depraved women of our land would be sure to attempt to exercise in politics. If the good minded their duty we should have fewer Tweeds, Sweenys, and others of the like sort engaged in the administration of our government. I shall always feel it a duty to use all my influence to make every male member of my family vote conscientiously, as to make them be honest and truthful. I agree fully that we need "the united thought of man and woman to perfect the science of government," but the thought of the woman should find expression in the act of the man, not in her stepping from the sacred privacy of home. I believe that this agitation will result in good, for it will rouse women to the necessity for a broader and more thorough education, and also make them feel that they must help their husbands, brothers and sons with their intelligent sympathy, in political as well as in other subjects, but I have yet faith that the age of chivalry is not wholly past, and that by throwing ourselves on the mercy of men, we shall yet be left undisturbed in the sanctuary of our homes.

A WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873.

Books for Sing Sing.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 19 CENTRE-STREET, (near Chambers,)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1873.

The Prison Association thankfully acknowledges liberal contributions of books, magazines, and papers for the Prison library at Sing Sing from the following named persons:

J. A. Lowery, Mrs. Holdich, Jno. W. Buckmaster, H. Thompson, Mrs. F. P. Fills, E. V. Haughwout, Geo. R. Bishop, Mrs. James McKee, Commodore Eagle, Eugene Treadwell, Daniel Low, Unknown, 3 packages.

Mr. Hubbell, the Warden, writes: "We are so destitute of reading matter that any old papers—in fact anything allowable—is seized and read with the greatest relish. Some of the weekly papers have been passed from cell to cell, and read so often that they are literally worn out. Friends have responded fairly to our call, and yet we are very much in need of everything readable."

Contributions sent to the office of the association No. 19 Centre-street, will be acknowledged and promptly forwarded, or, if notice is given, a messenger will call for the packages.

A. W. SHELDON, General Agent.

The Story of a Vacant House.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, Feb. 15.

There is near the Boston and Lowell Railroad, in Somerville, a handsome brick house, just discernible from the cars as they enter a cut on the road bed, which has a romantic history. It was built by a rising young lawyer of Boston, who was engaged to be married. He had fully furnished the house, in anticipation of soon making it his home, with his young wife, when the engagement was broken off, for reasons, which, if they could be related, would greatly add to the romance of the story. The disappointed lover shut up his new house, just as it was, declaring it should not be opened as long as the would-have-been bride should live. That was nearly twenty years ago; and the furnished but untenanted house still stands closed, just as it was prepared to welcome its expected mistress.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations, received in consequence of recent appeals in THE TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged	$7,682 85
Feb. 14, for destitute mother and children	10 00
A Friend, for Sick Children's Fund	5 00
M. L.	10 00
A Friend	10 00
M. E. B., for Miss H.	5 00
From Sandy, Willie, and Jennie, for the sick children	3 00
Collection from friends, per John D.	5 00
Cash from Farmington, Conn.	10 00
Miss E. P., Plainfield, N. J.	5 00
Little R. and L., for sick children	1 25
Cheerful Giver, for sick children	2 00
For sick children, from Mrs. L.	10 00
J. H. K., to pay rent of Mrs. H.	20 00
A Lady, for sick children	5 00
From R. M.	20 00
Mrs. R. W. C., for rent of Mrs. H.	5 00
Edith B. and a few little friends, for the sick children	6 00
Total	$7,805 10

Chemical Food,

For the Brain, the Nervous System, and the Blood. WINCHESTER'S Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Use Reife & Donaldson's Inhaler

For Catarrh, Asthma, and Consumption. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts for Culinary Use

ARE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.—*Advertisement.*

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, dentist, invites inspection of a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

NO. 20 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Worth Seeing.—The great variety of improved electric apparatus for protecting houses and property of all kinds from burglars, on exhibition at the Burglar Alarm Telegraph office, No. 7 Murray-st.

E. HOLMES.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

INNESS—NASON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., by Rev. Dr. R. Berry, Dr. GEO. INNESS, formerly of New-York, to Miss SARAH W. NASON, daughter of Henry Nason, of Montclair.

DIED.

AMBLER.—At Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1873, BETSEY AMBLER, widow of Thomas Ambler, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Somers, N. Y., at 1 P. M., Tuesday, 18th inst. Trains leave by Harlem Railroad at 10:40 A. M.

ALTHAUSE.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Althause, No. 66 West 49th-st., SARAH S. ALTHAUSE, wife of the late Elwood S. Althause, of Long Island, aged 80 years, 3 months, 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERRIEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, CALEB A. BERRIEN, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUCKHOUT.—At Tremont, Saturday, 15th inst., GERTRUDE E., wife of Abraham T. Buckhout, aged 37 years.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday, Feb. 14, FREDDIE BLANCH, infant son of David J. and Emma Louise Blauvelt, aged 11 months and 20 days.

Funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of his parents, at Tappan, N. Y.

DE LUZE.—At Montclair, N. J., Feb. 114, 1873, EDMUND K., only son of Alfred K., and Mary C. De Luze, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, at the arrival of the 10:40 train from New-York, at the Episcopal Church, Montclair.

DUNCAN.—On Friday, 14th inst., JOSEPHINE M., wife of George H. Duncan, and daughter of Rev. G. F. Butler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., from the Sixth M. E. Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EMMET.—On 15th inst., at New-Rochelle, in the 81st year of his age, Hon. ROBERT EMMET, formerly a Justice of the Superior Court, and eldest son of the late Thomas A. Emmet.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Christ Church, Pelham, on the 18th inst., at 1 P. M. Cars leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:38 A. M. for New-Rochelle.

EVANS.—On Sunday morning, 16th inst., EMILY HARRISON EVANS, wife of Ed. C. Evans and daughter of Thos. F. Harrison.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FIELD.—At Rome, Italy, on Wednesday, 12th inst., in the 85th year of his age, HICKSON W. FIELD, of this City.

FREY.—At the residence of her son, A. B. Frey, at Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 16, CAROLINE L., wife of John Frey, of Palatine, N. Y., aged 69 years.

Her remains will be taken to Palatine on Tuesday morning by the 8 o'clock train. Hudson River Railroad.

HODGES.—On Friday, 14th inst., JOHN M. HODGES, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 453 5th-av.

HARRISON.—At Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Feb. 14, KITTIE A., wife of Charles C. Harrison, and daughter of Starks W. and Matilda C. Lewis.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Hudson River Railroad train from Forty-second-street Depot at 10¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train.

KALBFLEISCH.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, aged 69 years and 4 days.

Funeral on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner Bushwick-av. and Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LATHROP.—On Friday, Feb. 14, RICHARD D. LATHROP, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Monday, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

McKIBBEN.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 15, at her residence, No. 282 9th-st., ANNA KEYES, wife of Hugh McKibben, aged 28 years and 12 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Belfast and Enniskillen papers please copy.

NORRIE.—On Saturday, 15th February, MARY J. NORRIE, wife of Adam Norrie, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Wednesday morning, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

STEVENS.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on the 15th inst., FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Jessie and the late Joel Stevens, M. D., aged 22 years.

STEWART.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 14, 1873, after a short illness, ALEXANDER B. STEWART, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Thomas Negus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 170 Grand-st., Jersey City.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—On 7th day, (Saturday,) BAILEY UNDERHILL, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, and those of his son, Eugene Underhill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 West 26th-st., on 2d day, (Monday,) at 7½ o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Amawalk, on 3d day, (Tuesday) morning, for interment.

WETMORE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 14, in New-York, at the residence of her uncle, George C. Wetmore, MARIE PITCHER, eldest daughter of Theodore R. Wetmore.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at New-Hamburg, Monday, Feb. 17. Train leaves Forty-second-street station, Hudson River Railroad at 10¼.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 396 Canal-st., held on Feb. 12, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This board has been notified of the sudden death of our late fellow-trustee and former President, John McLean; and,

Whereas, We feel that without some expression of our respect and esteem for the departed, of our sorrow at his loss, and of our sympathy with his afflicted family, the records of the institution with which he has been so closely identified would be incomplete; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while our tried and trusty friend and associate has been removed from us by the edict of a power whose decrees we cannot presume to question, and which has spared him till beyond the period allotted to man, to die ripe in years and crowned with love, respect, and honor, still we cannot but feel the deepest grief at the great loss we sustain by the event which has called him away to receive the reward of his righteous and blameless life, and to realize the promise of his steadfast faith.

Resolved, That we desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing relatives and numerous friends of the deceased in the great affliction they have suffered.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of our beloved colleague with affection as one endeared to us by long and friendly associations, and with esteem for his manly and upright character.

Resolved, That the Union Dime Savings Institution owes a great part of the success which has attended it from its foundation to the present time; to the prudent care, the wise counsel, and the devotion to its interests which have ever been shown by Mr. McLean; that, as an original incorporator, instrumental in procuring the charter which gave it life, as a trustee ever punctual, zealous and faithful in attention to his duties, as Vice-President for eight years and as President for five years, controlling with dignity the deliberations of this board, and guarding with zealous care the disposition of its sacred trusts, as a man of wide influence, in private life spreading the beneficent lessons of economy, and enlarging the sphere of our usefulness, that in all these capacities we recognize his eminent services, and regard the institution as his best and most appropriate monument.

Resolved, That the present preamble and resolutions be published in one of the daily papers of the City, made part of the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy duly authenticated be sent to the nearest relatives of the deceased.

N. J. HAINES, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?
CAN THE SCOURGE BE REMOVED!

Medical science has made great progress within the past few years, and many diseases which were considered fatal are now cured by proper treatment.

Consumption is one of these, and is a terrible scourge, which seems to increase with modern civilization and become hereditary in any family that once had it.

Its increase has been so fearful in this country that it may be regarded as a national calamity.

Dr. J. H. Schenck has demonstrated that Consumption can be cured; that this national scourge can be stayed by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Pulmonary Consumption is caused either by hereditary predisposition, the effects of damp and cold, or derangement of the digestive organs and consequent want of nourishment to the system. It commences with small, hard tubercles being deposited in the lungs from the blood, which undergo a softening from an inflammation of the parts, and ends in ulceration and the opening of a passage from the lungs to the bronchial tubes, and the matter passes off by expectoration.

The spots thus left vacant unite and become cavities, leaving large holes in the lungs, and unless this is stopped, and the parts healed up, it will be fatal.

With the lungs thus disordered, the stomach and liver are deranged and cannot digest the food nor prepare healthy blood to strengthen and nourish the body.

These organs must first be put in a healthy condition, and this must be done by Schenck's Mandrake Pills. They cleanse the stomach and liver thoroughly, contain no calomel or injurious ingredient, and act upon these organs without producing any pain or weakness to the body. The next thing is to create an appetite. This is effected by Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic, which strengthens and gives tone to the stomach and creates a desire for food in a stomach prepared to receive it, which can easily digest it, and prepare good blood and nutriment for the system. The debilitated person soon feels its beneficial results in a good digestion and increasing flesh and strength.

Then the diseased lung of the consumptive needs the healing and purifying effects of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. It strengthens, at once, the weak lungs and the whole frame, and promotes expectoration, thus enabling the consumptive to cast out the diseased and dead matter accumulated in the lungs, and thereby enables them to receive the benefit of the flow of new and rich blood produced by the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, mixes with the food, and thus reaches every part of the body, strengthening the bronchial tubes, removing the soreness from the lungs, and heals up all the cavities and ulcers, and makes the lungs sound and strong again.

All exposure must be avoided. When the lungs are diseased, if even slightly, they are exceedingly sensitive, and repeated irritation will render a cure impossible. In order to maintain a circulation of the blood, let the patient exercise as much as possible in rooms where the temperature is carefully kept at an even degree.

A test of this method may easily be applied. Let the patient be weighed, then take accordingly to the directions—say a half dozen Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, three bottles Schenck's Sea weed Tonic and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; then be weighed again, the result will show an increased weight, and consequently an improvement.

This treatment accords with common sense, and it is surprising that it was not discovered sooner: but to Dr. J. H. Schenck is due the credit of having first practiced these principles upon himself with complete success, and since then to many thousands of others, and was the first physician to demonstrate that Consumption can be cured, the scourge can be removed, solely by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Prepared by J. H. Schenck & Son, north-east corner of Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia; and for sale by all druggists and dealers.

JNO. F. HENRY,
Wholesale agent, 8 and 9 College-place, New-York.

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CONDUCTED BY
E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. XI.....................PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

CONTENTS OF NO. 11, FOR MARCH:

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III. PHYSICAL CHARACTERS OF THE HUMAN RACES. By Prof. A. DE QUATREFAGES.
IV. ON THE EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.
V. INSTINCT IN YOUNG BIRDS. By D. A. SPALDING.
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NOTES.

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POLITICAL.

SPENCER LEGION.—THERE WILL BE a meeting of the Legion THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the San Domingo Rooms, No. 157 8th av., to make arrangements to attend the Inauguration on the 4th of March.

JOHN A. MEEK, President.
ABNER CURRAN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Owing to the extreme length of the list of proposed sales for the coming week, as published below, we can allude but briefly to the transactions of the past six business days. We are also obliged to omit reference to some other matters relating to real estate, particularly the bill now before the Legislature, pertaining to auction sales, of which we had designed speaking, and to which, later in the week, reference will be made. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 15, amounts to $175,695—a light average—as against the sum of $417,450, the figures for the week previous. The market, during the week, has been somewhat inactive, and both brokers and the public are still anticipating the revival of business so long looked for. During the present week a very superior class of property will be offered at auction, and should success be met with in effecting sales, we shall be able to chronicle a better state of affairs with the close of the week. The principal events of the past week were the sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Exchange on Thursday, of thirty-six Brooklyn lots for $51,775, in on total, and a sale by the same auctioneer on Thursday, of improved property, located in the same city, to the value of $33,660. There is considerable inquiry at present for Brooklyn real estate, particularly lots, and business in this respect is looking better than it has for months past.

AUCTIONS OF THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week the following auctions are projected, all at the Exchange unless otherwise stated, at which real estate as noted will be offered:

To-day, Monday, Feb. 17.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Edward H. Nicoll, Esq., referee, of two lots on Eighth-avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, together forming a plot in size, 50.5 by 100.

By James M. Miller adjourned foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of a house and lot in Sniffen Court, 79 feet south of East Thirty-sixth-street, and 159 feet west of Third-avenue: lot in size 19.9 by 41.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., partition sale by order of Supreme Court, Charles H. Winfield, Esq., referee, of the following valuable improved City property: The four-story brick store and lot situate on the southerly side of Beaver-street, between Broad and William streets, known as No. 38. Lot about 19 by 80 feet. The five-story brick store and lot situate on the southerly side of Water-street, between Burling-slip and Fulton-street, known as No. 195. Lot about 20 by 80 feet. The lot of land together with the two and a half and three-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the north-easterly corner of Prince and Marion streets, lot 24.9 by 117 feet. And the three-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the north side of Waverley-place, 125 feet west of Broadway: lot 25 by 108 feet. Also, at public auction, the three-story brick building and lot situate on the westerly side of Mangin-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, known as No. 61: lot 25 by about 98 feet. And six lots situate on the north-easterly corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being four on the avenue, each 25.2½ by 80 feet, and two on the street, each 25 by 100.10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., assignee's sale, under the direction of Hugh Ferrigan, Esq., assignee, of real estate, as follows: Plot of land consisting of four large gores, 100 feet front, with frame dwelling thereon, located on East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, north side, 380 feet west of Third-avenue. Two three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 435 and 437 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, north side, about 352 feet east of First-avenue, lots each in size 17.10 by 100.11, houses each 42 feet deep. One four-story brick store, dwelling and lot on the east side of Third-avenue, on Boston road, Morrisania, Westchester County, 28 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, lot in size 28 by about 97 feet average, building 23.6 by 62; and six lots, each 25 by 100 on the north side of Second-place, Morrisania, 100 feet west of Grove-street. The same firm will also offer at auction by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, the stone dwelling and lot, No. 535 Second-avenue, west side, 53.5 feet south of Thirtieth-street, lot in size 17.6 by 65.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 329 East Seventeenth-street, north side, near Second-avenue, opposite Livingston-place; lot in size 23.3 by 92, house 53 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 129 West Twenty-sixth-street, north side, 309.4 feet west of Sixth-avenue: lot 21.10 by 98.9, house 50 feet deep, with extension 2 feet deep. Also similar sale, same referee, of a house and lot on East Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison-av.; lot 25 by 100.5.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of eight lots, together forming a plot in size 200 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, north side, 400 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and eight gore lots, together forming plot 200 by 73.10 by — by 42.9, on the south side of West One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, opposite above.

By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the premises, No. 409 East Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 150 feet east of First-avenue, embracing a lot, 25 by 98.9 in size, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a two-story brick stable in rear.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the valuable plot of ground, in size 101.4 by 100, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth and South Eighth streets, Brooklyn, and known as the Market property. The plot has been divided into six lots, and they will be sold singly on liberal terms. The buildings on the property will be subsequently disposed of, subject to removal by May 10.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop marble-front house and lot No. 222 East Thirty-third-street, north side, 259 feet east of Second-avenue, lot in size 16x98.9, house 45 feet deep. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of one lot known as No. 104 Water-street, north side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets, in size 25.2x86x25.5x75.2.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of a desirable four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 69 Irving-place, west side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, lot in size 23x85.6, house 70 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, one lot, 25x100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, south side, 120 feet west of Second-avenue.

Thursday, Feb. 20.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executors' sale, under the direction of the executors of the estate of John Happock, deceased, of City real estate, viz.: The lot of land with the four-story brick house thereon, on the northerly side of Dey-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, known as No. 65, lot 25 by 65, store about 60 feet deep; and the lease of lot on south side of West Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, together with the four-story brown-stone house thereon known as No. 32 West Fourteenth-street. The house is 65 feet deep, has high stoop, modern improvements, frescoed, and in good order. Lot, 25 by 103.3. The lease is from the Spingler estate, and contains covenants for renewal. The lot of land in fee, together with the four-story brick dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stable on first floor, situate on north side of West Thirteenth-street, directly in the rear of the above-described Fourteenth-street property, known as No. 31. Lot, 25 by 103.3. Also public auction sale, to close an estate, of the lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Mott-street, between Broome and Spring streets, known as No. 185; lot, 25.2 by 101 feet. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Edward L. Parris, Esq., referee, of the brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, between White and Franklin streets, running through to and fronting on Franklin-place, known as No. 373 Broadway, lot 24.10 by 150 feet; and the three two and a half story frame houses and lots situate on the westerly side of Sullivan-street, between Broome and Spring streets, known as Nos. 72, 74, and 76, lots together about 64.10 by 77.6.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale, under the direction of the executor of the estate of Philip Dater, deceased, of the following very valuable business property: The four-story and basement brick store No. 112 Wall-street, north side, near South-street, covering entire lot, 22x72 feet. The five-story and basement brick store, known as No. 50 Vesey-street, north side, just west of Church-street; building has independent wall and covers entire lot, 23.2x101.2, and the five-story brick store No. 313 Washington-street, east side, between Duane and Jay streets; building has independent walls and covers entire lot, 25x80 feet.

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, partition sale by order of Supreme Court, T. S. Van Valkenburgh, Esq., referee, of the plot of ground, and frame and brick buildings thereon, located on the south-east corner of Canal and Church streets; plot in size 26 by 57.11 by 25 by 51. Also, public auction sale of the premises No. 225 West Thirteenth-street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 103.3 in size, and a two-story attic and basement frame (brick filled) tenement-house, 21 by 34, upon the front thereof, and a three-story and basement brick tenement-house, 21 by 32, in rear.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, of a house and lot situate on West Forty-eighth-street, south side, 191 feet east of Seventh-avenue; lot, 17 by 100.4.

Friday, Feb. 21.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Robert F. Little, Esq., referee, of the four-story and basement brick house and lot No. 85 Fourth-street, north side, 100.6 feet west of Second-avenue: lot in size 24.6 by 96.2, rear line 25 feet. Also, similar sale, William H. Andrews, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 116 West Sixteenth street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; lot 25 by 103.3. Also, adjourned similar sale, William M. Howland, Esq., referee, of the store and lot No. 199 Church-street; lot 21.2 by 75.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, of eight lots, each full size, on East One Hundred and Seventh-street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, and a plot of ground containing some four full lots, with gores, on the east side of Avenue A, bounded by the avenue, the Harlem River, One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets.

Saturday, Feb. 22.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house, at White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, James C. Spencer, Esq., referee, eleven lots, located in the town of East Chester, in the county named, situate between Monroe and River streets, Putnam-avenue and Bronx-street.

Another foreclosure sale is also noticed for Saturday, to take place at the Court-house at White Plains, namely, sale of one lot 20 by 70, on Second-avenue, Morrisania, Westchester County, east side, 40.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-third-street.

[The above list, we believe, includes all the proposed auctions of the week as far as we have means of gaining information, and many of the sales, as will be seen, deserve attention, as being of more than usual importance.]

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent sales are reported respectively consummated at private contract by the brokers named:

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-st., four lots on the north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, with one lot in rear fronting on the street named, sold together for $27,000.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 175 East Seventy-third-street, 20 by 45 by ½ block, sold for $16,500, cash.

By John McClave, one four-story brown-stone French flat house and lot—lot 20 by 100.6—on East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue. Sold for $13,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 14.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 131st-st., 24.11x75	$37,500
Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) No. 112, s. s., 105.5 ft. w. of Macdougal-st., 25x107	16,000
Delancey-st., No. 201, s. w. corner Lewis-st., 25x75	35,800
Kingsbridge road, s. e. corner 156th-st., runs s., 103.6x78	11,500
Marion-st., No. 45, w. s., 122.8 ft. s. of Spring-st., 30x90.4	10,500
5th-st., n. s., 308 ft. e. of Avenue C, 24x93.10	18,500
22d-st., n. s., (No. 415,) 115 ft. w. of 9th-av., 15x98.9	14,000
22d-st., n. s., (No. 413,) 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 15x98.9	14,000
22d-st., n. s., (No. 407,) 130 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	18,000
22d-st., s. s., No. 408, 89.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17.8x98.9	18,000
22d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x53.9, ½ part	4,000
22d-st., s. s., No. 410, 108 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17.2x98.9	18,000
24th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	10,500
27th-st., s. s., No. 305, w. of 8th-av., 19x74.1	11,000
33d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	10,500
38th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	24,000
43d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25.8x100.5	14,000
61st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	27,000
85th-st., n. s., 324.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.4x102.2	12,800
105th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	2,050
108th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 8th-av., s. e. corner New-av., 150x¼ block	25,000
119th-st., n. s., 157.9 ft. e. Av. A, 19.9x100.10	9,000
2d-av., e. s., 345.5 ft. n. of 46th-st., 18x70	14,500
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 28th-st., 24.4x63.7	30,200
4th-av., n. e. corner 116th-st., 25.5x90	5,875
8th-av., n. e. corner 117th-st., 100.11x125	32,000
8th-av., w. s., (No. 347,) 32.3 ft. n. of 27th-st., 25.10x62	21,000
8th-av., w. s., (No. 349,) 59 ft. n. of 27th-st., 25x65.3	31,000
8th-av., (No. 224,) s. e. corner 22d-st., 24.8x100	40,000
9th-av., e. s., (No. 340,) 98.9 ft. s. of 30th-st., 19.8x70	16,000
9th-av., e. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 27th-st., 24.8x100	27,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

WEST 18TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
EAST 22D-ST., near Broadway, three-story high-stoop brick.
EAST 28TH-ST., between Madison and 4th avs., three-story brick.
EAST 31ST-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown stone.
WEST 38TH-ST., between 6th-av. and Broadway, four-story brown stone.
WEST 39TH-ST., near 5th-av., four-story brown stone, English basement.
EAST 40TH-ST., between Park and Lexington avs., three-story brown stone.
EAST 43D-ST., near 5th-av., four-story brown stone.
WEST 46TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
WEST 50TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
WEST 51ST-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
WEST 53D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
WEST 55TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.
5TH AV., four-story brown stone, near 33d-st.
MADISON-AV., first-class four-story brown-stone house, near 34th-st.
LEXINGTON-AV., between 53d and 54th sts., three-story brown stone.

Also many other houses for sale on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs., and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-Square.)

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, corner of Pine-st., offers the following lots for sale:

Park-av. and 40th-st.: no restriction; will sell low.
5th-av., opposite the Park, several well-located plots.
6th-av., north of the Park, two good and cheap plots.
45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., one stable lot.
54th-st., a stable lot.
55th-st., a stable lot.
58th-st., near the Plaza, two lots.
74th and 75th sts., three lots on one street and four on the other street, between Lexington and 3d avs., for $6,000 each.
79th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., four lots.
78th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., two lots, $8,500 each.
80th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., six lots.

Also, from one to ten lots on the following streets: 63d, 64th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 94th, 85th, 92d, 97th, 102d, 103d, 106th, 108th, 109th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 120th, 126th, 127th, 134th, 135th, and 138th.
Full particulars at office.

MORRISTOWN and OTHER POINTS ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD

Improved and unimproved property for sale, rent, or exchange. HENRY TAYLOR, No. 112 Broadway, New-York; Morristown, over First National Bank. References—Samuel Sloan; Fuller, Lord & Co.; J. Carson Brevoort.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let, and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Price, $35,0000.

ALSO,

West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, 22x55x98.9. Price, $35,000.

ALSO,

On 5th-av., near 42d-st., a very fine and elegantly-furnished four-story house. Price, $85,000.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Workingwoman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots.

The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF 13-16-INCH ROUND bars gun-iron; also, a lot of wrapping-paper; also a lot of machinery, nearly new. All the above specially adapted to sewing-machine work. Apply to W. M. RAYMOND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 348 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROADWAY, a large and elegant brown-stone house, with extra-sized lot; very desirable either for business or investment. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., in good repair. Apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington avs.—First-class neighborhood; large four-story brick house; all modern improvements; price, $17,000. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 31st-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NOS. 121, 123, and 125 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 75 feet by half block, with five-story factory covering the front; possession 1st of May. Apply to owner, Mrs. MARY G. WELLS, No. 22 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37th-st.—An elegant and perfect four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, and two-story extended dining-room; lot 25x100 feet; price, $90,000, or with the elegant and costly furniture, $100,000.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Broadway, forming an L on street south of Canal-st.; good improvements; extra size lot. For particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements, good order, between 4th and 2d avs., 4th to 60th sts. Prices from $10,000 to $30,000.

W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME RESIDENCE on Stuyvesant-square, suitable for a club-house, a public institution, or hotel. For particulars address a line to H., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

$35,000—TO BUY LEASEHOLD, AND a large amount for first or second mortgages. Address, with full particulars, DISCOUNT, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER PLOT of six lots, 5th-av. and 64th-st., 100.5 feet on 5th-av. by 150 on 64th-st.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 25-FEET FRONT four-story house, No. 15 East 53d-st., near 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

SIXTH-AV.—ENTIRE FRONT FOR SALE near 125th-st.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS men to purchase the very best business lots in Williamsburg at JERE. JOHNSON, Jr's. auction sale on TUESDAY, Feb. 18. The property is situated on the north-east corner of 4th and South 8th sts., and is without any exception the best locality for any kind of a retail business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. It will be sold in six lots, regardless of buildings; eighty per cent. may remain on mortgage for ten years. Call at once on JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, and get a map and examine the property.

EIGHTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE FOR TEN YEARS. GREAT CHANCE. FINEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN WILLIAMSBURG. Six superb lots, four blocks from ferries, corner of 4th and South 8th sts., at peremptory auction sale, TUESDAY, Feb. 18. Maps and information of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for Sale—Possession 1st of May; brick building, full-sized lot; three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; location most desirable; price $16,000. Apply to J. N. KALLY, No. 202 Montague-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best built brown-stone houses in Jersey City. Ten minutes from ferry. Location unexceptionable. JOHN M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of five acres; high ground, new house, fifteen rooms, five minutes from depot, fruits of all kinds; $11,000, terms easy. House and lot, new, $3,600. D. W. LAMON.

GREENWICH, CONN.—MODERN house, eleven rooms, and grounds pleasant; location near depot; cheap, and easy terms.

W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.

Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

TO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—A splendid plot of land of about sixty acres, with fine building sites, within three-fourths of a mile of three depots and surrounded by valuable improvements, and within nine miles of the City Hall, is offered for sale on long time and easy terms. Parties desiring an interview, address T. W. MALEY, Post-office Box No. 4,923 New-York City.

FOR SALE, FARM OR LEASE—would rather lease than sell; fifty-seven acres of first-rate land, ten minutes' drive from two railroad stations, Stewart's and Hyde Park, Long Island; good house, with large barn and good out-buildings; immediate possession; mortgage to suit; price $200 per acre; first-class investment. Apply to GEO. O. STREET, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—143 ACRES, IN WESTCHESTER County, only fifteen miles from 42d-st., containing several houses and other valuable improvements; desirable as a present residence or very profitable investment, owing to increased railroad communication in a short time; sold to settle an estate. Full particulars and maps of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT, WITH Store, (old stand,) good outbuildings, 10 acres in fruits and shrubbery; price, $10,000, being less than value of buildings; also, a house and stable in Sing Sing; also, a farm, 70 acres, near Hudson; also, one of 350 acres near Elmira. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MADISON-AV. choice country seat; French roof; modern improvements; seventeen rooms; eleven acres; a bargain. For elevation, &c., see J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 4, or Morristown.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—VALUABLE properties for sale, suitable for investment or speculation, by

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.

To lease lot and dwelling on 23d-st., 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.

This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.

For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

	Per annum.
East 10th-st., near Broadway	$4,000
West 19th-st., near 5th-av	3,500
West 21st-st., near 5th-av	3,000
West 16th-st., near 5th-av	3,000
West 35th-st., close to 5th-av	3,000
East 17th-st. and Irving-place	4,500
East 15th-street, near Broadway	4,000
5th-av., near 18th-st., 30 feet wide	6,000
West 31st-st., corner house, over twenty rooms	4,500

ALSO,

A large number of other houses in desirable locations, from 9th-st. to the Central Park.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A FAMILY going to Europe, a thoroughly and beautifully furnished house, situated between Park and Madison avs.; price $7,000. Address C. C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., giving full name and residence. Also, stable in East 41st-st. to rent.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE at Fishkill, very finely located; ample grounds and garden, well laid out and cultivated; house in good order; photograph of premises at our office.

J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 266 WEST 23D-ST.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.

G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE,
BROADWAY, NOS. 478, 480, 482,
AND No. 60 CROSBY-ST.,

75 feet on Broadway, 25 feet on Crosby-st., and 200 feet through; is to be improved with a first-class building, and ready for occupancy 1st January, 1874. Parties desiring to rent, by applying before the 20th inst., can have improvements made to suit.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STUART'S NINE STORY BUILDING to let. The nine story house corner of Reade and Greenwich sts., is being altered for business, and will be let as one or divided into three stores.

Also the three five-story stores, Nos. 148, 150 and 152 Reade-st., north side. Apply to

R. L. & A. STUART, 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED room, 25x90, with ten or fifteen horse power, well adapted for a sewing-machine factory or machine-shop, as there is connected with the premises a foundry and japaning establishment; corner Hope and Eighth sts., Williamsburg.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LEASE.—NOS. 21 AND 23 PECK-SLIP, corner of Water-st., to be improved with substantial building.

Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.
No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 202 5TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., through to Broadway, and opposite the Worth Monument. Permission to alter for business purposes. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—To let or lease, together or separately, the four-story and basement 100 feet deep and well-lighted building No. 85 Mercer, near Spring-st. Inquire of E. KISS, No. 85 Mercer-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARCLAY-ST., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BUILDING No. 243 Broadway, opposite new Post-office. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay, north-west corner Greenwich st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT FROM APRIL 1—By a gentleman and wife, a medium-sized high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, above 19th-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs. Address HAMILDON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, giving description of house, location, and terms.

HOUSES WANTED TO SUPPLY A DEMAND.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.
VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Will be sold by H. D. Bulkley, Trustee, under deed of trust to secure $15,000 of notes of C. A. Rose, of Memphis, to Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, for account of John Sedgwick, their assignee in bankruptcy, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, at the office of Donoho & Bulkley, in Memphis, Tenn.

The tract contains over 1,030 acres, has a frontage of over one mile on the St. Francis River, and is situated fifteen miles south-east of Madison, the county-seat of St. Francis Country, Arkansas, and five miles west of Kent's Landing, on the Mississippi, having easy access to the markets of Memphis and New-Orleans. Three hundred acres are cleaned and under fence; fifty acres deadened, and the balance well timbered with oak and ash. Ample quarters for laborers. Soil first class.

Address DONOHO & BULKLEY,
No. 39 Madison-st., Memphis, Tenn.
Or BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY W. JACKSON and Rachel L., his wife, William O. Jackson, and Frederick H. Jackson against ELIZABETH S. JACKSON, Sarah Catharine Jackson, Abram Valentine, William Jackson, Eliza Hearn Jackson, and George A. Hearn and Greenleaf B. Sheridan as trustees under the last will and testament of David S. Jackson, Junior, deceased.—In pursuance of a judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of February, 1873, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following described premises:

FIRST PARCEL.—All that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant thirty-eight feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, partly through the centre of a party-wall, as far as the same extends, and in a line in continuation thereof, sixty feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, nineteen feet; thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, sixty feet to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, nineteen feet, to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 45, (forty-five,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.

SECOND PARCEL.—And also all that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant fifty-seven feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, twenty-four feet; thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet, to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, twenty-four feet to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 43 (forty-three,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.

And also all the privileges of light and air, and other privileges, reserved in and by a certain deed from David S. Jackson to Edward B. Wesley, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,057, of Cons., page 578, of and in a certain parcel of land, adjoining the last described lot of land, on the north-westerly side of the western-most corner thereof, containing twelve feet in width and eight feet in depth.

THIRD PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence north-eastwardly along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard fifty-one feet ten inches; thence south-eastwardly, on a line parallel with One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-five feet eight inches to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road, now closed; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-one feet ten inches, to the north-easterly side of One Hundredth-street; and thence north-westwardly, along the same, two hundred and twenty-four feet nine and a half inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street, lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.

FOURTH PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at the south-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence south-eastwardly, along the south-westerly side of One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-three feet one and a half inches, to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-five feet; thence north-westwardly, on a straight line, to a point on the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, distant forty-six feet nine inches along the same, south-westwardly from the point of beginning, two hundred and twenty-one feet four inches, and thence north-eastwardly, along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, forty-six feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN, Referee, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. F. COWDREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE AND LOT NO. 65 DEY-ST., HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT ON WEST 14TH-ST., AND HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT ON WEST 13TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John C. Tucker and Dudley M. Ferguson, Esqs., executors of Jacob Hoppock, deceased:

DEY-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as No. 65 Dey-st. Store about 60 feet deep. Lot 25x65 feet.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, situate on the south side of West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 32 West 14th-st. The house is 65 feet deep, contains modern improvements, is frescoed, and in good order. Spingler lease, first term expires March 1, 1874. Annual ground rent $300. Covenants for renewal. Lot 25x103.3 feet.

WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET—The four-story brick dwelling (with stable and carriage-house on first floor) and lot, situate on the north side of West 13th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described property, and known as No. 31 West 13th-st. Lot 25x103.3 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PROPERTY ON 119TH AND 121ST STS., NEW-YORK, AND THIRD-AV. AND SECOND-PLACE, MORRISANIA, BY ORDER OF HUGH FERRIGAN, ASSIGNEE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—Plot of 100 feet, consisting of four gores, with frame dwelling, north side, 380 feet west of 3d-av.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The two three-story brown-stone houses and lot Nos. 435 and 437 East 121st-st., near 1st-av.; houses, 17.10½x42; lot, 100.11.

MORRISANIA.

THIRD-AVENUE, OR BOSTON ROAD—The four-story brick store and dwelling on the east side, 28 feet north of 147th-st., 23.6x62 feet; lot, 28, by average depth of 97 feet.

SECOND-PLACE—Six lots north side, 100 feet west of Grove-st., each 25x100 feet.

Terms at sale.

Book-maps and full particulars can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 7 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

ESTATE OF JOHN FERGUSON, DECEASED.

Supreme Court sale in partition of valuable property on Waverley-place, Beaver, Water, Prince, and Marion sts.

WAVERLEY-PLACE.—North side, known as No. 5, two doors from Broadway, three-story and attic brick house, lot 25x108. This building has recently been altered for business purposes.

BEAVER-STREET.—South side, near Broad-st., known as No. 38, four-story brick, lot about 19x80.

WATER-STREET.—South side, two doors from Fulton-st., known as No. 195, five-story brick, lot about 20x80.

PRINCE-STREET.—North-westerly corner of Marion, known as No. 63 Prince-st., with brick buildings covering the entire lot, 24.9x117.

The above property has not changed hands in nearly forty years. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and permits can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

CHARLES H. WINFIELD, Referee.
J. A. & C. J. MAPES, Attorneys.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALL, VESEY, AND WASHINGTON STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale by order of Philip Dater, Executor of Philip Dater, deceased.

Wall-st.—The four-story and basement brick store, No. 112 Wall-st., north side, near South-st., covering entire lot, 22x72 feet.

Vesey-st.—The five-story and basement brick store, known as No. 50 Vesey-st., north side just west of Church-st; building has independent walls and covers entire lot, 23.2x101.2.

Washington-st.—The five-story brick store, No. 313 Washington-st., east side, between Duane and Jay sts.; building has independent walls and covers entire lot, 25x80 feet. Possession of all the above stores can be had May 1, 1873.

For book maps and full particulars apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID A. SCOTT, ESQ., REFEREE.

THE LARGE LOT AND STORE NO. 16 BROADWAY.

Lot and two three-story brick houses No 25 Greenwich-st.

Lot and three-story brick house No. 109 Greenwich-st.

Lot and three-story brick house No. 7 Church-st.

Also, the leasehold property, with fine dwelling and stable, No. 54 Clinton-place.

Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Deeds and possession delivered May 1, 1873. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PREMISES, NO. 61 MANGIN ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Mangin st.—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick shop thereon, situate on the westerly side of Mangin st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., and known as No. 61; lot 25x100 feet north side and 99.7 feet south side.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 329 East 17th-st., opposite Livingston-place; independent walls and modern improvements.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.

Office and Sales-room, 1,154 Broadway,
between 28th and 29th sts.,
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock at par**, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

The following resolution of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is published for the information of the public:

RESOLUTION.

"*Resolved*, That the Coupons of the Bonds of this Company known as the 'Ten per Cent. Income Bonds,' shall not be paid, unless at the time the Coupons are presented for payment the original Bonds are also presented, so that the genuineness thereof may be determined and declared."

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of the Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 24th of February, both days inclusive.

By order. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to

TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston**, on the **Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already** laid; and whole length, **150 miles**, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and active on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed Gold Bonds

(FIRST MORTGAGE)

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described Bonds, the same having been STOLEN, in an incomplete condition, from the office of the Company, No. 12 William-st., New-York:

200 Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, being First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of the TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY,

Numbered 501 to 700 inclusive.

The above-mentioned Bonds are not fully executed, as they lack the seal of the Company and the signature of its secretary.

KENYON COX, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th of February, 1873, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, in Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn.

By order of the President.

ML. MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 20.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINATIONS bought and sold by

D. H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Coal mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, Bankers, No. 10 Wall st.; Osborne & Townsend, Jewelers, No. 527 Broadway, and leading bankers and merchants. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN one of the best towns in Western New-York; about 15,000 inhabitants; large manufacturing interests; surrounded by a very rich farming country; will be sold on liberal terms; stock small and in good condition; satisfactory reasons given for going out of the business. Address Box No. 229 Lockport, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive acquaintance, large business experience, and some little capital, would like to join a party already established in the above business. Address, real name, confidentially, N. L. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $5,000 TO $8,000, to extend a wood manufacturing business now in successful operation in this City. As this will bear investigation, none but principals need apply. Address immediately, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:25 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:25 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:25 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:05, 11:25 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:25 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Darien, 7:05, 9:05, 11:25 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 10:05, 11:25 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:25, 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 4:55, 5:30, 6:05, 6:35, 7:25, 8:05 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:25 A. M.; 2:25, 3:25, 4:55, 5:30, 6:05, 6:35, 7:25 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 and 8:05 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 3:05, and 8:05 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:05 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:05 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:05 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad (Air-line), 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:35 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:05, and 9:05 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:35 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:23, and 3:05 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

5 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:15, 3, 3:45, 4, 4:14, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hamptonburg, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:45 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 4:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:30 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 3:07, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF PARTIES WHO TOOK A WALLET, containing two notes, two checks, and a sum of money, Thursday night, on the Fourth-avenue cars, will leave all but the money at Earle's Hotel office $10 will be paid, and no questions asked. Payment has been stopped on the papers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st. (formerly with Bedell)—Will be found a number of superior servants, of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a first-class English servant; will assist with washing and ironing if required; has no objections to be generally useful in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can operate on a machine. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 68 Park-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-rate dressmaker; can cut and fit, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has some knowledge of hairdressing, and waiting on a lady; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS A superior cook; can do all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c., also, all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; has best City references from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO tidy servants, sisters; prefer a home in the country, in a small family; will work for $16 per month each; both have very best City recommendations; have no objections to be generally useful in any capacity required. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT IN every respect; thoroughly understands poultry, game, fish, soups, bread, pastry, pies, &c.; will assist with the coarse washing if required; will give best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; ENGLISH; good City reference; understands French cooking in all its branches; also English and American cooking. None need apply who do not keep a kitchen-maid. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 7.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT COOK; understands all kinds of cooking, English and French; soups, meat, game, desserts, and pastries; is a good baker; can give the best of references. Call or address at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country; best references. Call for two days at No. 645 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART CAPABLE GIRL to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, economical and reliable servant, a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best of references given; City or country. Apply at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN American woman; country or City; understands all branches of house-work; a good home more desirable than high wages; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly respectable; cooks meats, game, soups of all kinds; understands boning, larding, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best references from last employer. Call at No. 105 7th-av., near 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman as cook; she is really one of the best in this City; wages $35 per month. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE person as first-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN SWEDISH cook, to wash and iron; has good references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, as experienced cook; good reference given. Apply at No. 214 West 18th-st., T. White's place.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG NURSERY governess (French) just arrived; has good connections here; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

HAIR-DRESSER.—AN EXPERT LADIES' hair-dresser solicits engagements by week or month; prices moderate; good hours. Call at No. 76 West 38th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, lately landed; is desirous of getting in a good steady home at moderate wages; can wash and iron first class, and do good plain cooking; has recommendations from the old country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

LADIES WILL FIND FIRST-CLASS servants, English, French, and German, for any capacity, ladies' maids, nurses, and valets for traveling, at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable; excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class laundress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day washing and ironing, or house-cleaning. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 16.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MOTHER OF twenty-one years of age, whose baby is about one month old, as wet nurse for an infant in a good family. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—CAPABLE OF TAKING CARE OF an infant from its birth and bringing it up by the bottle; has long City reference. Apply at No. 270 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, as nurse to young children; is thoroughly competent, and has two years' City reference. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-maid.—By a highly-respectable young woman; thorough seamstress; cuts, and operates on three machines; dress-maker; experienced nurse; kind to children, and very pleasant to all; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH SEAMSTRESS; can act as maid or nurse, or will do light chamber-work; is highly respectable; has good references. Call or address 405 5th-av., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY seamstress and dress-maker; sews on the machine; has good references; will do a little chamber-work if necessary. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, washing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call on or address Mrs. Byrne, No. 544 East 15th-st., City.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER; has acted as steward or head waiter; also as a single-hand waiter; has excellent references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN A PRIVATE family by a young man (native of England;) experienced in above capacity; good references. Call or address Mrs. Saunders' office, No. 49 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; City or country; trustworthy young man; experienced, safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; understands gardening, care of furnace; can milk; willing to work. Address Merchant, Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, as coachman and groom, or groom; understands the care of horses, harness, and wagons; can milk; can wait on table; on a gentleman's place or in a private family preferred; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address for two days, J. S., No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR Farmer (with cottage.)—By an industrious American man, married, one child; understands all branches of farm-work, care and driving of horses, gardening, &c.; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. R., Box No. 222 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, carriages and harness; can milk and do plain gardening; is reliable and trustworthy; good references. Address P., Box No. 222 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, age twenty-eight; understands the business and management of a dairy farm, vegetable gardening, &c., and will be found useful on a gentleman's place; best reference. Address E. L. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

FARM-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, American, with a practical working farmer, where he can learn all branches; has had some experience; will give good reference for character. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF FIRST-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy woman; no incumbrances. Address J. M. D., Scarsdale Westchester County, N. Y.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—BY A young married Scotchman; sixteen years' experience in the country; is thoroughly acquainted with the grape vine, forcing, specimen plants, and vegetable raising; best of reference; would either take charge of a gentleman's place or a florist's establishment. Address D. D., Box No. 240 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, with good recommendations; can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, farm-work, milk, tend furnace, wash windows, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man (speaks English fluently) as waiter in a small private family, or private boarding-house; willing, sober, and obliging; City reference. Call or address 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as first-class waiter; understands his duties perfectly; has two years' City reference from last place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BUYER OF MILLINERY GOODS FOR a large retail City house; one who has had some experience in jobbing business preferred. Address RETAIL, Box No. 119 Times Office, stating experience and giving reference.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, HAVING the best references of several years' standing, who shall combine with the usual qualifications the ability to attend to minor accounts, to understand thoroughly the packing of trunks, and to assist in whatsoever duties of the hour there may be occasion for, without murmuring. Only such a woman need apply by letter alone, to No. 18 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, IN THE COUNTRY, near Newark, N. J.; wages $50; not found for the present; must be willing to milk and assist in gardening. Address Box 4,928 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE THAT is qualified to take charge of boys and direct the making of boys' clothing in an institution. Inquire at No. 61 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR AN INSTITUTION in the City; American woman. Address Post-office Box No. 194 Brooklyn.

WANTED—PLANERS, NAILERS, AND pasters, at the cigar-box manufactory No. 365 Rivington-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE.
Black Dress Goods.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES.

ELEGANT CASHMERES	$1 00
RICH BLACK SILKS	1 75
HANDSOME ALPACAS	30 cents.
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY	50 cents.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

RICHARD BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JUST OPENED—10,000 YARDS HAMBURG Edgings and Insertions, new and choice, at extremely low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

NOTICE.—FOR THIRTY DAYS, REAL Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes, Black, Guipure, Thread, and Yak Laces will be offered at extremely low prices previous to taking stock.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 17th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.
68TH DIVIDEND.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1873.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st, New-York, on the sixth day of March, next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 19th day of February, instant, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, proximo, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 3d March prox. to stock-holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 18, to the morning of March 4.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway.
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 166 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Legislature, at its present session, for an act incorporating the International Exchange, by that name or such other name as the Legislature may determine, for the transaction of a general financial business.
f17-law6wM*

MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING
FOR
RAPID TRANSIT.
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE.

The People's Movement.

NO TRIBUTE TO MONOPOLISTS

No Taxing of Trade, Commerce, or Industry to Pay Dividends to Capital.

The Freest Circulation of the People at the Lowest Fares.

The people of New-York who indorse these sentiments, and who believe that the time has come when the City of New-York should provide for her own wants and the wants of her people in the matter of rapid transit, as she provided for them in the matter of the Croton water, are invited to assemble in

MASS-MEETING

at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, to give expression to their sentiments, and to send a delegation to Albany to urge the passage of the bill now pending in the Legislature to secure that object.

As the question is one in which all classes are interested, all classes are invited to attend.

THE HON. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND will preside. Addresses will be made by Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Charles Crary, Abram S. Hewitt, Esq., Gen. Frans Sigel, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, William R. Martin, S. E. Church, and several other well-known gentlemen.

Let New-York now speak out and tell how she feels on this subject and what she intends to do.

PETER COOPER,
EMIL SAUER,
COURTLAND PALMER,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
ROBERT S. HONE,
J. W. DREXEL,
HOWARD POTTER,
A. S. HEWITT.
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
COURT. PALMER, JR.,
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.,
A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
J. & C. JOHNSTON,
J. McCREERY & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BROWN & WADSWORTH,
CAMB. LIVINGSTONE,
F. H. COSSITT,
R. N. HAZARD,
W. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
W. MOLLER & SON,
GEORGE W. STETSON,
W. M. JOHNSON,
C. L. TIFFANY,
VYSE & CO.,
GRIFFITH THOMAS,
ARNOLD & CONSTABLE,
OGDEN BROWN & CO.,
KUNHARDT & CO.,
HENDERSON BROS.,
A. BALDWIN & CO.,
C. D. JAFFRAY,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
JOHN E. JOHNSON,
M. C. TURNER,
EDGAR F. BROWN,
W. REDMOND & SON,
M. H. LEVIN,
GUN. S. BEDFORD,
JOHN COCHRANE,
J. T. DE NAVARRO,
R. L. KENNEDY,
E. H. BROWN,
H. & L. SLOAN,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
HORACE RUSSELL,
D. W. JAMES,
I. ABNER HARPER,
A. A. LEVY,
LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
FRANCIS TOMES,
R. H. ARKENBURG,
ISAAC WOOD,
C. LIVINGSTON,
W. H. RAYNOR,
M. T. McMAHON,
PIERRE LORILLARD,
D. H. WICKHAM,
J. A. MONHEIMER,
J. C. JACKSON,
CHARLES HINKLE,
EDWARD FITCH,
T. A. MORA,
JOHN H. ANDERSON,
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,
SAMUEL LEGGATT,
BENJ. LEHMAIER,
D. S. DUNSCOMB,
PARK & TILFORD,
OGDEN, BROWER & CO,
MARTIN H. LEVIN,
HENRY C. BABCOCK,
CHARLES C. DODGE,
GEORGE C. CLARK,
CHARLES S. BROWN,
L. W. WINCHESTER,
GRIFFITH ROWE,
W. L. CORTELYOU,
PHILLIP FREES,
A. A. CLAUSSEN,
J. KAVANAGH,
W. STODDART,
J. W. CLOWES,
SACCHI & BURLING,
HARRY J. NICHOLAS,
JAS. P. KERNOCHAN,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
JOHN H. DRAPER,
CHARLES A. POST,
LEYLAND BROS.,
HENRY M. HALL,
E. EUSTICE COLE,
EDMUNDS & RANDOLPH,
E. A. VANDERHOOF,
W. REDMOND & SON,
GEO. W. FARNHAM,
JAMES HOGG,
W. W. CLARKE,
L. J. PHILLIPS,
J. W. PIERSON,
A. G. BRADLEY,
SANDS & DEPEYSTER,
E. A. SMITH,
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
COOLEY, BIGLOW & CO.,
HENRY J. SAUL,
W. OPPENHEIMER,
EDMUND A. SMITH,
EDWARD C. KING,
JOSEPH J. POTTER,
EDGAR WILLIAMS,
GEORGE W. RAYNOR,
A. & N. TITUS,
WILLIAM A. GIBSON,
HALL J. HOW,
R. FISHER,
ROBERT WARD,
LOUIS A. GENT,
W. D. BLACK,
PHILIP TERTS,
W. HENRY POTTER,
WED. W. CLARKE,
CHAS. L. BROWN,
J. T. McCAHILL,
GEO. S. WILKES,
E. H. GIBSON,
G. S. BAILY,
MATT. ELLIS,
SAMUEL B. JONES,
PAIN, GOODWIN & CO.,
W. FERGUSON,
L. E. HUGHES & CO.,
THS. NEWSTREETER,
O. J. MANSELL & CO.,
E. N. BULL & CO.,
WM. EWART & SON,
JOHN N. LENGHI,
H. M. VALENTINE,
A. W. CROFIT,
W. H. HUGHES,
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT,
C. F. MUIR,
C. F. DAVENPORT,
JOHN J. EVERLY, JR.,
W. C. CHRISTIE,
JOHN N. LONGHI,
D. D. PRICE,

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN,
S. D. BABCOCK,
S. B. RUGGLES,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
JOHNS'N LIVINGSTON,
CHARLES D. DICKEY,
EDWARD COOPER,
W. B. HARRISON,
FRANZ SIGEL,
S. E. CHURCH,
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
H. MORRISON,
PEAKE, OPDYKE & CO.,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
DODD & MEAD,
SETH B. HUNT & CO.,
OGDEN & CLARK,
HOWES & MACY,
W. T. HATCH & SON,
COUDERT BROS.,
GEORGE HOFFMAN,
JAS. F. RUGGLES,
F. L. GARRETTSON,
PHILLIP G. WEAVER,
PAUL J. ARMOUR,
O. C. HOFFMAN,
C. LIVINGSTON,
B. L. SOLOMON,
H. E. HOUGHTON,
W. W. BALDWIN,
LORD & TAYLOR,
H. L. ROGERS,
OELRICHS & CO.,
I. HYDE SPARKS,
GEO. H. SHARPE,
R. R. HASARD, JR.,
HENRY G. COX,
GEORGE ELLIS,
BOUND & CO.,
JAMES MONTEITH,
T. L. THORNELL,
ANTHONY & HALL,
REMINGTON & SONS,
DUNNING & CO.,
HENRY & J. PARET,
DAVIDSON & JONES,
C. B. & J. T. MITCHELL,
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO
PARKER HANDY,
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
CHRIST. SCHWARTZ,
O. ZOLLIKOFFER,
AUGUSTUS WHITING,
H. STOLLMEYER,
E. M. CRAWFORD,
L. F. BARRY,
D. S. GRIFFEN,
L. W. WINCHESTER,
R. L. STUART,
HERRING & FARREL,
PATRICK H. JONES.
CHARLES P. PALMER,
FREDERICK KUHNE,
C. W. SWEET,
W. D. HILLYER,
VOSE, DINESMORE & CO
DIGGS & CUNN'GHAM,
J. L. CADWALADER,
JOHN McCLAVE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
THOMAS FAYE,
S. S. MARSHALL,
W. H. POTTER,
JAMES E. ROGERS,
J. PATON,
CHAS. S. SPENCER,
GEORGE H. BEND,
HENRY S. LEAVITT,
H. R. FREELAND,
CHAS. H. MEYERS,
JAMES DE PEYSTER,
C. VAN BUREN,
F. E. MEAD,
J. H. GOODWIN,
ROBERT ORMSBY,
C. W. KNAPP,
GILBERT BURLING,
L. FREEMAN,
FRANCIS TOMES,
ROBT. C. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY A. HURLBURT
CHARLES K. GRACIE,
T. M. ADAMS,
G. S. SPOFFORD,
DAVID MAHANY,
JOHN S. CRAIG,
LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
J. W. CANLIS,
JAMES E. ROGERS,
ROTHSCHILD & HEYMAN,
ISAAC HOVEY,
GEORGE S. WILKES,
WILLIAM LALOR,
JAMES McCARTY,
S. B. HARD,
E. H. GIBSON,
JAMES H. GILLETT,
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W. H. MORRELL,
H. A. FOSTER,
THOMAS WALL,
ALEX. THAIN,
J. MANSFIELD DAVIS,
SAML. GOLDSTICKER,
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JOS. H. GODMAN,
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ANDREW FINDLAY,
J. L. MEYERS,
W. PURCELL,
ELIJAH MEYERS,
A. WHIPEL,
J. B. BAGDEN,
O. SEWELL.

And more than 1,000 others who have signed the call, but for whose names there is not room.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

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LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

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STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

A BEDROOM AND SITTING-ROOM, CONNECTING, to let, furnished or unfurnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board; location 53d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; references exchanged. Address A., care of Mr. Burns, florist, No. 24 East 49th-st.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, at moderate terms, by application at No. 156 West 23d-st.; also one room on fourth floor to two young gentlemen; unquestionable references given and required.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT parlor with bedroom connecting, on second floor, to let with board; also, other rooms, location desirable; convenient to four lines of cars; references required.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET—GOOD-SIZED SINGLE ROOM, with closet, for a gentleman only, without meals; house private and occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

NO. 99 CLINTON-PLACE.—BOARD FOR a few first-class boarders; elegantly-furnished rooms.

CHEERFUL ROOM, FURNISHED, SECOND floor, to let; no May moving. No. 35 West 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY.
ARTISTS
Represented in the collection of PAINTINGS belonging to WILLIAMS & EVERETT, which were SAVED FROM THE BOSTON FIRE,
now on free exhibition at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., where they are to be sold by AUCTION on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 17th and 18th inst.

FOREIGN.
Bouguereau,
Barth,
Beranger,
Brillouin,
Bakalowics,
Corot,
Courbet,
DeCominck,
DeVrint,
DeBuel,
DeNoter,
Dieffenbach,
Dupre, (Jules)
Daubigny,
Escosura
Frere, (T.)
Hubner. (J.)
Kuwasseg,
Lambinet,
Lambert,
Lejeune,
Meyer V. Bremen,
Meisel,
Mali,
Meyer, (F.)
Perignon,
Reinhart.
Rousseau,
Roelofs,
Schreyer,
Troyon,
Tourney,
Tissot,
Toulmouch,
Tschaggeny,
Verboeckhoven,
Verschuur,
Worms,
Zamacois,
Zwengaur.

AMERICAN.
Bacon,
Bellows,
Brown,
Bierstadt,
Bricher,
Cass,
Colman, (S.)
Coleman,
Dunning,
Guy,
Gay,
Hinckley,
Hetsel.
Key,
Lambden,
Richards,
Sonntag,
Tait,
Weber.

B. A. CLARK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.
B. A. CLARK & CO.,
at store No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
an immense stock of elegant SILVER-WARE and FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
AMOUNTING TO OVER $50,000,
commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till sold.

The stock is of the best manufacture, and ordered by Boston houses for holiday trade, but on account of the GREAT FIRE Nov. 9, are obliged to close this rich stock

BY AUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
150 tea sets, rich designs.
500 ice-pitchers.
400 dinner and breakfast casters.
Cake-baskets, fruit-stands, centre-pieces, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, spoon-holders, forks and spoons, ivory-handled and silver-plated table-cutlery, &c., &c.

The stock is all warranted to be of the best quality, and from our best makers, such as
Meriden Britannia Co., Wilcox Silver Plate Co.,
Rogers Brothers, Reed & Barton,
B. A. Clark & Co. and others.

The goods will be on exhibition one day previous to sale.

The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as well as parties who wish to purchase for use. Sale positive, and without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises No. 184 Water-st., New-York,
by
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
under the direction
of George Ricardo, Assignee in Bankruptcy, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, a large quantity of agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c., &c., consisting in part of, forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, shovels, mills, presses, shears, saws, cutters, scrapers, pails, pumps, plows, and numerous other articles suitable for the farm, the garden, and the lawn; seeds in great variety, one iron safe, office furniture, stools, desks, chairs, agricultural warehouse seed and other boxes. Catalogues now ready and may be obtained at the store, No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office. Horse Auction Branch Nos. 110 to 114 East 13th st.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED TURKISH AND PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS, &c., &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.

300 PERSIAN AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS of elegant designs; Egyptian bucharis, camel's hair, African, for parlor, halls and chambers, all sizes, being one of the finest sales of the kind ever offered at auction. Now on exhibition.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.
BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 17, at 4 P. M., and following days, a large and valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and MANUSCRIPTS, illustrating American antiquities, and general and local history.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. —Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library of an unusually choice and elegant collection of English and American works, in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 17, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo and Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Italia, and can be examined on Pier No. 4, North River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMPOSING the firm of D. W. C. LENT & CO., publishers and booksellers, No. 451 Broome-st., having sold out their entire business to a new company, incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, under the corporate name of
"DE WITT C. LENT & COMPANY,"
with a capital stock of $30,000, will, after the 15th inst., use the firm name only in liquidation and settlement of their business.
D. W. C. LENT,
BENJ. H. LODER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1873.

"DE WITT C. LENT & COMPANY," on and after the 17th February inst., will succeed to the business of the above-named firm and continue the same as publishers and booksellers, at No. 451 Broome-st., and respectfully solicit the patronage of the friends and customers of the firm of D. W. C. Lent & Co.
DE WITT C. LENT, President.
BENJ. H. LODER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.
MR. RICHARD W. KING THIS DAY retires from the firm of SAUNDERS, HARDENBERGH & KING.

The business of the late firm will be closed by the undersigned, who will continue the general banking and stock commission business under the style of SAUNDERS & HARDENBERGH.
ALVIN SAUNDERS,
JNO. A. HARDENBERGH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The undersigned, proprietors of the sole patent for Tubulated Fire-proof Plaster Castings, granted in the United States, caution the public not to give out contracts for supply or erection of above-named materials without their consent, it being their intention to prosecute all infringements or illegitimate transactions.

Mr. A. WANNER, one of the proprietors of the patent, now in this City, will take pleasure to give all information in relation to hollow plaster casting business, on application at his residence, No. 140 East 14th-st., where communications should be directed.

THE U. S. PATENT FIRE-PROOF TUBULATED PLASTER CASTING COMPANY.
MAIN OFFICE, NO. 4 CONGRESS-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

SHOW-CASES.—WANTED, SECOND-HAND plate-glass wall and table show-cases. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MR. JAMES E. HAYES....Sole Lessee and Director.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
and
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Reappearance of
MR. GEO. L. FOX
and revival of his Comic Trick Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with new Scenery, Music, Costumes, and Tricks.
G. L. FOX.....as.....Clown
C. K. FOX.....as.....Pantaloon
C. W. RAVEL.....Harlequin
Miss FANNY BEANE.....Columbine
A brilliant array of specialty artists.

First appearance of Prof. NELSON and SONS in their classic gymnastic performances.

First time of the RUSSIAN QUARTETTE, late of the Grand Russian Opera Troupe. First appearance of ALICE and ADA MOLTENO, Solo Harpists and Violinists, from London. Reappearance of the wonderful MARTENS FAMILY. VENUS AND ADONIS, the charming infant Velocipedists. Signor CASSELLI, Wire Walker. KYNOCK and SMITH, Skaters. The entire troupe of BEDOUIN ARABS, ten in number. Master THOMAS CASSELLI, Vocalist, and a large and complete corps of Pantomimists.

Those favorite Gymnasts, the WILSON BROTHERS, are engaged, and will shortly appear.

Scale of prices—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, $1; Orchestra and Balcony, $1 50; Private Boxes, $5, $8, and $10 each.

FAMILY MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Scale of prices to Matinée—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, 75c.; children under twelve years, 50c.; all reserved seats, $1. Boxes as usual.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK.....Sole Manager
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:
The sale of subscription tickets
FOR THIS SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS,
during which
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
will positively make her last appearance previous to her departure, will begin on MONDAY, 17th inst., at box-office, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

The regular sale of tickets for single nights will begin on Thursday, Feb. 20, inst., at the regular ticket-offices.

DR. LORD
At Association Hall this evening, on *Lord Bacon*. Tickets at Putnam's and Schirmer's.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
FOURTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the most wonderful play of the year,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.
Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, Welsh Edwards, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.
Seats secured one month in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU
LAST WEEK OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
EVENING AT 8.
ONE WEEK ONLY
of
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who
will appear by
urgent request
as
MOSE,
in
the local drama of
A
GLANCE AT NEW
YORK IN 1848.
and in the Drama
of
TOODLES.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
SPECIAL
for
Matineé Performances.
The popular young
actor.
Mr. J. Z. LITTLE,
in
the new sensation
Drama, written by
himself,
entitled
SAVED
FROM THE
WRECK,
replete
with startling effects.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, three performances in Lecture-room.
Morning, at 11. Afternoon, at 2. Evening, at 8.

BELLEW. HAMLET.
(STEINWAY HALL.)
The London *Daily Standard* says: "It is well known that Mr. Bellew suggested many of the beautiful readings which made Mr. Fechter's Hamlet so famous; but he has proved himself worthy to be a preceptor to any living tragedian in the character of the Danish Prince"

DR. LORD
At Association Hall this evening, on *Lord Bacon*. Tickets at Putnam's and Schirmer's.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWELFTH WEEK. TWELFTH WEEK.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE, WITH ITS COUNTLESS BEAUTIES AND NOVELTIES. Surpassing in completeness ANY PIECE EVER PRESENTED ON THE STAGE.
Gorgeous scenery and dresses.
Americus, Davies, Siegrist Family, trained dogs.
Grand holiday matinée, Saturday, Feb. 22.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1873,
FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. O. B. COLLINS.
DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES,
PAUL CLIFFORD,
CAPTAIN KYD.
MONDAY, Feb. 17.—Mr. CHAS. ABBOTT and his pantomime.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.
Great success of the new Burlesque.
BRUT-US. BRUT-US. BRUT-US.
Characters by Dan Bryant and Company.

J. M. BELLEW. HAMLET.
(WEDNESDAY.)
Mr. BELLEW will give his last two readings in New-York on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at STEINWAY HALL. On WEDNESDAY he will give his famous reading of the play of
HAMLET,
Which extended his fame throughout Europe, and was read for eight consecutive weeks in the City of London at St. George's Hall, to the most cultivated and fashionable audiences of England.
FRIDAY—Positively last day in New-York.
Tickets at Schirmer's and the Hall.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M., AT NO. 1,238 BROADWAY,
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
To conclude with
DRAMATIC READINGS.

DR. LORD
At Association Hall this evening, on *Lord Bacon*. Tickets at Putnam's and Schirmer's.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

$2 50.—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, privately taught. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 33d-st. and 6th-av.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
E. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A LIBERALLY EDUCATED GENTLEMAN desires an adult pupil, who wishes to make up for early deficiencies by private instruction. Address J. W. C., Box No. 145 Times Office.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF SEVERAL years' experience desires private pupils; highest testimonials and City reference. Address C. K., No. 105 East 24th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
IMMENSE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
Mr. SOTHERN
as
DAVID GARRICK.

HERALD.—He was as great last night even as fame awards to Garrick. We seriously believe that the old actor would be compelled to admit that Sothern's Garrick is greater than his own.

MR. SOTHERN LAST NIGHT RECEIVED THE UNPARALLELED COMPLIMENT OF THREE CALLS AFTER HIS CELEBRATED DRUNKEN SCENE.

DAVID GARRICK
Will be enacted
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Characters by Mr. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Holland, Mr. G. Browne, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Edwin, Miss Katherine Rogers, Mad. Ponisi, and Mrs. John Sefton.

EVENING MAIL.—Mr. Sothern's acting is characterized by great finish.

TRIBUNE.—Sothern's David Garrick is picturesque, noble, and loveable. His success was great and deserved.

EXTRA.—Mr. Wallack begs to announce that Mr. Sothern's brilliant success is unprecedented in the comedy of "David Garrick;" that it necessitates the announcement that the orchestra has been converted into stalls, consequently the overture and *entre act* music will be played under the stage, conducted by Thomas Baker.

BOX PLAN OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Edwin Booth.
THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS,
Of the Popular Comedian,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, as BOB BRIERLY,
In THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. FLORENCE will appear as BOB BRIERLY at the MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions."
—*Hamlet, Act II.*

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great Moral Drama, mentions a fact to which the provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation: "A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham about 5 o'clock, and after taking some refreshments went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was the "Ticket-of-leave Man," and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for, when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the "Ticket-of-leave Man" took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19,
GRAND MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Messrs. E. Lamb, Robert Pateman, H. Hatto, C. A. McManus, W. J. Leonard, J. C. Dunn, Misses Fanny Haywood, Mellie Sackett, Mary Wells, Kate Heathcote, Mary Young, in an
ATTRACTIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.
The Renowned Ventriloquist,
MR. E. D. DAVIES,
IN HIS ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Mr. M. W. Fiske's Original
JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.
Admission—No reserved seats, $1.
Tickets for sale at Box Office, Booth's Theatre.

DR. LORD
At Association Hall this evening, on *Lord Bacon*. Tickets at Putnam's and Schirmer's.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, price $15, can now be obtained, on proper introduction, from the members of the Society. The boxes can only be secured on application to Mr. Louis Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.

TICKET COMMITTEE.

C. E. WINTTER	No. 46 Exchange-place
HENRY W. FISCHER	No. 131 Water-st.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN	No. 39 Nassau-st.
H. UHL	*Staats Zeitung*, No. 17 Chatham-st.
H. MOSENTHAL	No. 337 Broadway
E. STEIGER	No. 22 Frankfort-st.
LOUIS KAMMERER	No. 35 Walker-st.
CHARLES WILATUS	No. 266 Bowery
H. C. F. KOCH	No. 15 Carmine-st.
ADAM BRAEUTIGAM	No. 701 Broadway
LOUIS GEILFUSS	Steinway Hall
THEODORE HEIDENFELD	No. 179 2d-av.
GEORGE NEMBACH	No. 25 East 14th-st.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL	corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.
JACOB WINMULLER, German Savings Bank	4th-av. and 14th-st.
ISAAC HONIG	No. 111 Broadway

STEINWAY HALL—GRACE CHAPEL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1873,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF GRACE CHAPEL,
RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE,
on which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly volunteered to appear:
Mrs. P. D. GULAGER, soprano.
Mme. SARA BRANNAN HERSHEY, contralto.
Mlle. BERTHA BROUSIL, violiniste.
Mr. W. S. LEGGAT, tenor.
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, piano; Mr. W. F. MILLS, piano.
Mr. CHARLES E. HORSLEY, conductor.
Tickets.....$2
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores.

GRAND CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.
Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

AMATEUR OPERATIC CLUB.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GALLIA. MARTHA. DEBORAH.
Tickets $2 each. Can be obtained of Signor Agramonte, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., or at the door.

DR. LORD
At Association Hall this evening, on *Lord Bacon*. Tickets at Putnam's and Schirmer's.

BELLEW'S GREAT READING—HAMLET.—The London *Times* says that BELLEW'S reading of HAMLET was "redolent of genius and research."

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.
MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH,
Executors.
f3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.
SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK.
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.
HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT.
Executors.
d16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.
GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Executors.
oc21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next. Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.
HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.
s9-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, FEB. 17,
LAST NIGHT OF
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
TUESDAY NIGHT.
FEB. 18,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Will be produced, for the first time in any theatre, a totally original, strikingly picturesque, and absorbingly interesting kaleidoscopic drama, in four acts, eleven tableaux and a transformation, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of "Round the Clock," "Under the Gaslight," "Divorce," "Flash of Lightning," "Horizon," "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded upon the very latest Parisian spectacular "Folly," and embellished with some of the experiences of Mr. Mark Twain, as embodied in his last great work; the drama being wholly American in its sentiment, extremely elevated in its moral tone, and particularly comic from beginning to end—and is entitled

ROUGHING IT.

Every scene new.....by..Mr. George Heister, Mr. Louis Duflocq, Mr. L. W. Seavey, Mr. G. W. Dayton, and Mr. J. L. De la Harpe.
The new and original music, choruses, &c.....by.....Mr. A. Predigam
The new and ingenious machinery is.....by.....Mr. Thomas Kelly and assistants
The elaborate properties are.....by.....Mr. Robert Cutler
The superb and characteristic costumes.....by.....Mlle. Finchetta
The lights.....by.....William Hadley

THE CAST.
Besides employing the whole strength of the Grand Opera-house Company, and its magnificent chorus, calls in the auxiliary aid of nearly 300 persons.

CHARACTERS.
Mr. Denis Macduffie, a Gentleman of large fortune, with one Daughter and no more, living in Arcadia Villa, on the Grand Boulevard, an Elysium of his own creation.....Mr. John Brougham
Miss Antonietta Macduffie, the undescribable and irresistible Sole Hope of the House of Macduffie.....Mrs. John Wood
Jerolomon White.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Triptolemus Black.....Mr. Owen Fawcett
(Comprising the eminent firm of White & Black, Distinguished Detectives, doing business at No. 1 City Hall Place.)
Mrs. John Wood, "The Queen of Comedy and Song;" "See Small Bills".....Miss Annie Deland
Aubrey Von Dollah, a Scion of one of our First Families, in love with Antonietta, but too poor to face her too Solvent Parents.....Mr. J. G. Peakes
Mr. Lorreylord Von Millyuns, a wealthy young Stockbroker, who aspires with Paternal Sanction to the hand of Antonietta..Mr. Edmund Pierce
The Amiable Mr. Arkansas.......Mr. J. W. Jennings
Slade, the pale Fire-Eater of Simpson's Bar.....Mr. J. G. Golden
Eldorado Johnny.....Mr. A. G. Enos
Mr. Brown, the Landlord.....Mr. G. F. Ketchum
The Chief of the Goshoots, a lineal descendant of Lo and other poor Indians.....Mr. I. A. Meade
Tom Barkey, Macduffie's confidential head Imp.....Mr. Julian Cross
Muldoon, one of the Big Pipe men..Mr. E. Chapman
"4–11—" Bell-boy at the Metropolitan Hotel.....Mr. F. Chapman
The Opium Dreamer.....Mr. Golden
Florentina, the romantic maid of the fair Antonietta.....Miss Roberta Norwood
Mother Terror, the Opium Crone.....Miss Annie Yeamans
Arrah Na Pogue, newly arrived at Castle Garden.....Miss Hyde
Slipshod.....Miss Louise Valmer
Italian Street-Cleaners, Emigrants of various nationalities, Passengers and Officers at the Grand Union Depot, Roughs at Simpson's Bar, Indians of the "Goshoot" tribe, (see Mark Twain,) Opium Smokers, United States Cavalry, &c., &c., &c.....By the Chorus and Auxiliaries
The Genuine Mexican Plug.....By the trained steed Harry Bassett, Jr

SYNOPSIS.
The play begins in the City of New-York, and after giving a rose-colored and highly-romantic view of this Metropolis, as it would be if all its inhabitants were resolved to make it an Arcadian Paradise, it transports the spectator to the Far West, and concludes in the immediate neighborhood to which the Star of Empire has been steadily making its way.

ACT I.
SCENE I.—A Villa in the Grand Drive or Boulevard (see Report of Comm'rs Central Park, Pub. Doc., Vol. 1,033, pp. 1000-1), [by Dayton]. Chorus of Happy Big Pipe men. Introduction to the spectator of Antonietta, the Rose of Carmansville. The eminent Detectives and their plans. Elopement extraordinary, and trouble in prospect for the next Act.

ACT II.
SCENE I.—No. 1, City Hall-place, [by De La Harpe]:—A brisk morning at the Detective Agency. A new refuge for Runaway Lovers! A hint for all contemplating elopement.

SCENE II.—Room No. 499 at the Metropolitan Hotel, [by De La Harpe]. The Bell Boy's certificate of character for a Popular Actress!

SCENE III.—The Comedienne's Parlors at the "Metropolitan," [by Duflocq.] A treasure of a Servant—better than a Bank! The Detective scents the Runaways—and opens the chase anew.

SCENE IV.—A glance at Castle Garden, [by Dayton]: the Labor Bureau; and how the Happy Emigrant enjoys his leisure hour. Arrah Na Pogue wants a piano!

SCENE V.—Interior of the Grand Union Depot, [by Seavey,] and departure of the Pacific Express Train!! Chorus and Dance of Passengers, Conductors, Porters, and Brakemen! to be heard on the premises every afternoon (if the weather be fine) at 6 o'clock.

ACT III.
SCENE I.—The Red Dog Tavern at Simpson's Bar, [by De La Harpe.] A leaf from Mark Twain. The Bully of the Plains. Buying out a Prairie Inn for twelve hours, and what it cost. The eloping lovers find unexpected relief, and get into unforeseen danger.

SCENE II.—On the borders of Civilization, [by Dayton.] Aubrey buys a Mexican Plug—and Macduffie plays Indian. How they each like it!

SCENE III.—At the foot of the Rocky Mountains, [by Duflocq.] An Indian Camping-ground by Starlight. Fearful determination of the Goshoot chief. Cheerful encounter between the Border Roughs and Indians in a debate with Derringers. Injun heap fooled!!

ACT IV.
SCENE I.—Interior of a Chinese Opium Den. The final card of the rival Detectives is played: A Reminiscence of "Alixe." An emotional Sensation! Concluding with
SCENES II., III., IV., and V.—An elaborate Transformation, or Dissolving Vision of the Four Seasons! showing
AN OPIUM SMOKER'S DREAM!!
(By Mr. George Heister.)

MATINEE
OF
ROUGHING IT.
NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

ALIXE!!!
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL SENSATION!
ALIXE!!!

⁂ Fifth ALIXE MATINEE SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock. Mr. DALY begs to announce that owing to the continued demand for places to witness ALIXE, which has been unanimously praised by the Press and public as embodying

The Perfection of Dramatic Representation!

All novelties and changes of programme will be POSTPONED for the PRESENT, and ALIXE will be acted every evening, including Saturdays; and seats may be secured by personal application, or by mail or telegraph, FIFTEEN DAYS in advance.

J. M. BELLEW'S READINGS.
Mr. BELLEW will read in
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 and 28.
⁂ Tickets for sale at Philip & Solomon's.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 and March 3.
⁂ Tickets at Masonic Hall.

DR. LORD
At Association Hall this evening, on *Lord Bacon*. Tickets at Putnam's and Schirmer's.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

BELLEW'S HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
PROGRAMME:
The readings will embrace,
ACT I.—SCENES second, fourth, fifth.
ACT II.—SCENE second.
ACT III.—SCENE first.
ACT IV.—SCENE first.
ACT V.—SCENE first.
This reading is universally regarded in England as Mr. Bellew's masterpiece.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873, at 8 o'clock P. M., a special meeting will be held at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Chief-Justice DALY, the President, will deliver the annual address. Subject—*The Geographical Work of the World in 1872.*
Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., will deliver his popular lecture, *Tower of London*, illustrated, before the Young People's Christian Association of Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be obtained at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway; or at A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s, No. 770 Broadway, or at the church door. Come early; no reserved seats.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated lecture on Lord Bacon at Association Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Bethesda Mission. Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents, at Putnam's, 4th-av. and 23d-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

OUR HARBOR DEFENSES.

Description of the New-York Fortifications in the Upper Bay and at the Narrows.

In a former article the fortifications on Governor's Island, Fort Columbus, Castle William, South Fort, and the other works in course of construction, were described. The following sketch of the other forts comprised in the system of defense of the upper bay, will be more easily understood by referring to a map of the City and bay, and taking the point of observation from Castle William on the western extremity of Governor's Island. Looking thence directly west toward the old Dutch settlement of Communipaw, a white wall surrounding a number of low dark-roofed buildings forms a conspicuous object on the surface of the bay. It is thrown in strong relief by the dark woods of the Jersey shore, which form the back-ground of the picture. This is Fort Gibson on Ellis' Island—the naval arsenal of New-York. The island is low, flat, and pear-shaped, measuring from east to west about 1,100 feet, and from north to south 800 feet. From the Jersey shore to the nearest point of the island is about 500 yards—the "Battery" and Governor's Island being equidistant one mile. Fort Gibson, the principal, indeed, the only work on the island, is a sort of composite lunette, its salient being directed across the bay to Governor's Island, and its north and south faces being respectively toward the Hudson and the Narrows. The work is of solid stone, and mounts a few eight and ten-inch Columbiads. It has too low a command, and is consequently exposed to the ricochet fire of hostile ships, while, owing to the same defect, its own shot is ineffective for the like kind of fire. There is no regular garrison stationed there, the store-keeper and family and a few assistants being its only occupants. The chief buildings on the island are inclosed within the walls of the fort, which, with some detached offices, form the depot for naval stores for this station. War vessels leaving port, returning from a cruise, or being put out of commission, usually take in or deposit their stores and ammunition in the arsenal. An immense amount of naval war material and requisites is in reserve in this depot, and stringent rules are accordingly enforced to guard against the possibility of accident. Visitors are rarely admitted. The waters between the island and Jersey are not navigable except for small craft. This fort, as a defensive point, is of little value, but under certain circumstances its small armament might be turned to considerable advantage, and made to play a conspicuous part in the defense of the bay.

BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

About half a mile to the south of Ellis' Island, and one and a quarter miles south-west by west of Governor's Island, is Bedloe's, or Kennedy's Island—so called from its being the scene of the execution of the pirate Kennedy. It is the second in importance of the harbor defenses. In shape it is almost similar to Ellis' Island, and is 1,600 feet long from east to west, by 800 feet from north to south. On the eastern point of this island is a large, permanent, raised work—a star fort, known as Fort Wood. The exterior slope of the parapet is of solid masonry, and in its construction the terraplein was filled in from the excavations of the ditch. Its relief is about 25 feet. The quarters of the garrison are inside the work; the guns, which were *en barbette*, have long since been dismounted. Some time since a line of powerful earthworks was constructed round the sea front of the fort, and mounted with guns of large calibre. More recently it was determined to dismantle Fort Wood, and replace it by a work more suited to the requirements of modern warfare and the revolution which has taken place in heavy and rifled ordnance. The new works are already commenced, and judging from their general outlines, thickness of parapet, &c., they will be of a most formidable character. On the return of fine weather, the work will be proceeded with, and, when completed, will be mounted with the heaviest ordnance. One sergeant and two privates at present constitute the garrison.

The faces of the various works in the system of fortifications of the Upper Bay are so arranged that a destructive cross fire can be directed against vessels approaching from the Narrows, and on points where they can be attacked at a disadvantage, and with most disastrous results. When the works of Fort Wood are reconstructed and armed as intended, ships after passing, the lower forts, will come under the fire of its guns—the ten and fifteen inch Columbiads having effective ranges at 5,000 and 6,000 yards, about four miles—and will so continue until they reach the waters of the Upper Bay, when the oblique and direct fires of the guns on Governor's Island are brought to bear, and the fire of all the forts could be concentrated to obstruct the passage of a hostile fleet, already demoralized and shattered by the forts at the Narrows. Such is the system of defenses of the Upper Bay.

FORTS TOMPKINS, RICHMOND, AND WADSWORTH.

Proceeding by the Staten Island ferry-boat along the picturesque shores of the island, under its villa-crowned heights, and landing at Tompkinsville, the horse-cars carry the visitor to the entrance of the chain of works known as Forts Tompkins, Richmond, and Wadsworth, which crown the heights, and are the western defenses of the Narrows. Passing the sentinel, through the turnstile, a straight path leads past the officers' quarters, and then takes a turn to the right up a steep incline, under towering mounds of covering earth-works, the basis of the north glacis batteries, with pleasant grassy slopes and sharp, well-defined angles. To the right of the path is an embankment running along the crest of a steep cutting, which is being scarped and revetted. Ascending the top of this embankment, a splendid panorama is presented to the eye of the visitor. Immediately beneath, down a great declivity, perhaps 150 feet below, are the formidable tiers of batteries, with their enormous guns, reposing on the broad parapets, pointing grimly, with the silence of death, across the waters, each with its pyramid of shell ready for the work of destruction. Fort Richmond, severe and massive, with its threatening row of 10-inch Parrotts frowning over its battlements and its dark embrasures and sharp flanking bastions. To the immediate left the shores of Staten Island, with the vessels at anchor off Upper Quarantine, are almost beneath. Further on, the low shores of Jersey and Newark Bay appear bold and well defined. Houses now become indistinct, and Jersey City, Hoboken, New-York, and Brooklyn all seem as one vast city, an immense confusion of masts, chimneys, towers, and spires. A dull cloud hangs in mid air over the cities and obscures the vision. The course of the Hudson as far as the Palisades can, however, be distinguished. From Gowanus Point the eye takes in the shore line to Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. In front is the village and fort of that name. That brown-stone pile rising from the water off the opposite shore is Fort Diamond, or Lafayette. The parapet of Fort Hamilton is visible above its covering earth-works. A long green embankment dotted with shining black spots, is the face of the new works. Following the sweep of the shore line along that sandy beach, in the distance is seen the white houses of the village of Bath, nestling in the dark trees, and, stretching away to the east, the dim outline of the coast of Long Island can be traced until it sinks below the horizon and fades in the distance. Beyond and to the right the broad Atlantic is seen studded with passing craft of all descriptions, their white sails flashing in the sunlight. Inshore the tiny yachts, spreading their wings to catch the breeze, dot the blue and tranquil waters. The long, low spit of land running out into the lower bay is Coney Island. Away to the south a white tower, rising apparently out of the ocean, glistening in the distance, is the light-house at Sandy Hook. The eye pained by the reflection of the noonday sun, dwells with pleasure on the deep blue haze which covers the Navesink Hills, and follows the sinuous course of the shady shores of Raritan Bay. A fleet of merchantmen are moored at the lower anchorage, and the pestiferous quarantine, solitary and shunned, swelters in the waters, its yellow warning flag drooping lazily in the torpid air. Having now completed the circle of the horizon the visitor proceeds along the embankment until he reaches the new works now being erected on the crest of the hill on the site of Fort Tompkins. The entrance is through a massive stone curtain, under an arch of heavy masonry. This, the first gate, will be defended by the usual adjuncts of drawbridge, portcullis, &c.; at the end of this arched passage will be a second gate, with crenellated flanks. Passing both gates to the right and left run double rows of bomb-proof passages, with intersections at right angles; above is a similar arrangement, the covering mass over each being about five feet of masonry. Around three sides of the interior are the quarters and offices for the garrison, arranged in two tiers of bomb-proofs, with splinter-proof doors and window-shutters. Over the second tier is the banquette, or platform for the guns, reached by covered passages at the angles. On the east side, where the chief armament will be placed, a light iron stairway affords additional facility for the use of the gunners. This part of the work parallel to the Narrows, as also the south face, will be mounted with the heaviest metal en barbette. At each angle will be a bastion, armed with one 20 inch gun, en pivot; three on the western angles, covering the approaches on the land side. The glacis, north and south, will also have batteries of heavy guns. A deep ditch will surround the work. The counterscarp, already nearly completed, is revetted with granite, and double caponniers, or intersecting galleries, defend the ditch at the proper points, and loopholed galleries run along the interior of the counterscarp. Huge mounds of earthen parapets, intended for glacis batteries, protect the body of the work at all exposed points, so that at a distance it is invisible. Covered passages will afford communication with the lower forts. Leaving by the lower entrance to this stronghold and turning to the right, a series of terraced slopes—the site of the works to be constructed—the visitor reaches the light-house, perched upon the point, where formidable batteries, directly commanding the lower anchorage, are in course of erection. A large gate, a sally-port, opening on the strand and facing the pier and landing-place, have been pierced in the face of the embankment. Proceeding by the left and turning the south-east angle, the visitor enters the chain of works defending the Narrows, known as Battery Hudson, North and South Cliff Batteries. There are here two tiers of batteries armed with 10 and 15 inch guns, and 8 and 10 inch rifled Parrots. Continuing to the left, past traverses and magazines, the principal work, Battery Hudson, of the lower defenses, is reached. It mounts twenty-four 10-inch Columbiads, and terminates at the crest of the ditch which surrounds Fort Richmond. The scarped hill, before mentioned, rises at a steep angle from the rear of this work. Fort Richmond is a quadrangular structure of granite with flanking bastions. It has three tiers of 8 and 10 inch guns in embrasures, protected with the new iron mantelets and shutter arrangement for the protection of the gunners. A tier of rifled Parrot guns are mounted over the parapet. The bastions are armed with 24-pound howitzers. The work mounts about 130 guns of various calibre; the north and south faces sweep the front of the earth-works defending the Narrows, its east face assisting in the direct defense of that channel. The rear of its batteries is open, but the guns are protected by massive traverses. A wet ditch supplied from the sea surrounds the work, and a drawbridge connects it with the other fortifications. In the south-west angle of the ditch is a fine well of fresh water. The batteries north of Richmond are not yet completed, and the nature of the ground, which is here exceedingly precipitous, will admit of a second tier of works. The acclivity in the rear will form a continuation of the escarpments before mentioned. When the entire works of this stupendous fortification are finished, they will mount over 300 guns of the heaviest metal. The channel is here about one-third of a mile in width. A barge belonging to the fort carries the visitor across to Fort Hamilton, on the Long Island shore. Fort Diamond, or Lafayette, is to the right, an old tumbled-down structure of red sand-stone, built on a reef 300 yards from the east shore. It was recently destroyed by fire and is now dismantled and used as a magazine. It was formerly the prison of some of the captured Confederates, and more recently of the Cuban filibusters. A tradition exists of a subaqueous passage connecting this work with Fort Hamilton.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton is entered on the north side through a wicket gate. To the left is the northern ditch, defended by a strong stockade. A passage—the ditch proper—leads the visitor to the entrance of the fort, pierced in the western curtain, passing through which he arrives in the square, neatly arranged and planted. The main guard is in front of the visitor as he enters, at his left the officers' quarters, and at the right those of the soldiers, the library, kitchen, &c. This fort is quadrangular, built of stone with flanking bastions, surrounded by a dry ditch and covered by embankments. There are fifteen casements unarmed, on the west front, and platforms for about fifty guns en barbette. A covered way leads to the new earth-works, which extend south, and mount about twenty guns, including a monster 20-inch Columbiad. A large unarmed redoubt covers the rear of the fort. A new work is being constructed on the sea-front, below the highroad. Its foundations are laid, the sea-wall raised above the tide, and the ground is being rapidly filled in. It will mount thirty-six heavy guns. Such are the defenses of the harbor, proper, of New-York.

The Young Ladies' Christian Association—A Sermon by Dr. Taylor.

Dr. Taylor, last night, delivered a sermon in aid of the funds of the "Young Ladies' Christian Association," at the Broadway Tabernacle, but, unfortunately, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the congregation was unusually small; and the collection, which, it was expected, would add at least $2,000 to the fund, was considerably less than otherwise would have been the case. Dr. Taylor choose for his text the xvi. chap. Romans, 1st and 2d verses:

"I commend unto you, Phebe, our sister, who is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea: that ye receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you; for she hath been a succorer of many and of myself also."

The preacher commenced his discourse by saying that woman was first in the transgression, and also the first wherever wickedness has come upon earth, but against this we have to set off the fact that she was the first to acknowledge her sin, and also to recognize and welcome the deliverer of man, and that no woman is named as the open and unpronounced enemy of our Lord; and he referred to the sojourn of the Saviour in Gallilee, and also to the crucifixion on the Mount, where women followed him and were the last to leave Him, as they were the first to welcome Him when He rose from the sepulchre. He then went on to show how women are pre-eminently fitted by nature to be the administrators of comfort and solace to the woes of humanity. The text gives commendatory mention of a woman who was journeying toward Rome, and St. Paul, in his letter, commends her to the Christians of that place, and asks them to assist her on her business, for the reason that she had been the succorer of many. One would be led to infer that this woman had been a deaconess of the church. It is certain that women, if not officers of the Church in the apostolic times, were so in post-apostolic ages, but in course of time this office fell into disuse, and it is only in the present days that efforts are being made to revive it. What is needed to meet the wants of the present age, however, is not the increase of church officials, but the disinterested work of women who shall labor for the benefit of their sisters. Dr. Taylor here referred to the work performed by the lady teachers in the Sunday-schools, and also by the ladies of the association, and compared them to the Phebe of old. He referred to the good work performed in succoring young women who had to depend upon their own exertions for their support; to the cheerful encouragement held out to them, and the assistance given in enabling them to secure homes in respectable familes, away from the temptations and snares that so particularly beset the working girl. He referred with bitterness to the fact that some seventy-five families, who had been applied to, had refused to accept as boarders young girls who had to earn their daily bread by labor, forgetting that they should rather feel honored than disgraced by the connection. In making his appeal in aid of the association, Dr. Taylor remarked upon the fact that Bible-classes were established, and a house rented where, on two evenings in the week, social intercourse could be had, while those who were inclined to study were provided at all times with books and periodicals. A labor bureau had also been established, and 477 applicants for employment had been supplied with situations, and lodging-houses found where the young girls could live in respectability; and further referred to the aid given to deserving individuals both by word and deed, thus preventing them from entering through that broad gate of want into misery and shame. In closing his address Dr. Taylor called upon the ladies of every congregation, independent of sect, to enter upon the good work, but, at the same time, to enter it with a true womanly spirit, which gives succor and comfort, and find out the proper thing to be done at the proper moment, and not in the stately dress of fashion, and with a face and word of disdainful scorn which would repel those who otherwise might be secured. A loving heart is needful to the work, for there is more sympathy in that than in mere worldly gifts. Loving sisterhood will be like Elisha when he laid his face on the boy, imparting to him warmth, and eternal life will follow.

"Prosaic Times."

An unexpected obstacle, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has occurred to the coronation of the new King and Queen of Sweden. A motion on the subject having been introduced in the Swedish Parliament the other day, the majority of the members expressed such unwillingness to sanction the proposed ceremony that it is generally believed the motion will be rejected. The principal speaker (M. Hédin) opposed the motion with great warmth. "What is the object," he said, "of this proposal? Is it thought that the engagements entered into by the King toward his people would be strengthened by untimely ceremonies which to some people would be unpleasant and to others ridiculous? or do we trust our own feelings so little that we must raise the temperature of our loyalty by theatrical shows? Surely, in the year 1873 we cannot imagine that respect for royalty can be inspired in the masses by such vulgar amusements. In our day, every one sees through the emptiness of these ceremonies, and they would thus produce the very opposite effect to that which is sought. I protest against the revival of this obsolete custom, which arose at the time when the Swedish people first submitted to the yoke of the Papacy, which is in no way justified by the spirit of our institutions, and which, moreover, would entail considerable expense." Several other members spoke to the same effect, and the only advocate of the motion was the Vice-President, Baron Akerhjelm. Ultimately, the motion was referred to a committee by a majority of three. The *Aftonbladet* laments the imprudence of the proposers of the motion in not having sounded the feelings of the House before introducing it, which would have avoided a debate which cannot fail to produce a painful impression at Court.

OBITUARY.

J. K. Hunter, Author.

The London *Times* mentions that Mr. John Kelso Hunter, a self-taught artist and author, whose writings won the approbation of Mr. Carlyle, and were popular in the West of Scotland, died at Pollokshield, near Glasgow, on Feb. 3. He was born at Dunkeith, in Ayrshire, on Dec. 15, 1802. At sixty-five he published his first book, *The Retrospect of an Artist's Life*. In this he has preserved many phases of life which might otherwise have been forgotten or unknown. Acquainted in his youth with many who had known Robert Burns, and with some of the heroes of the poet's verse, Mr. Hunter embodied his recollections of these individuals in a volume entitled *Life Studies of Character*, published in 1870. This book threw much light on the works of Burns, especially on the original of Dr. Hornbook, and also on the general condition and character of the society in the midst of which the poet was born. It likewise contained valuable notes on the unfortunate Paisley song-writer, Tannahill, and other minor bards of the north. He was a portrait-painter of some merit, and a portrait of himself as a cobbler, his original occupation, found a place on the walls of the Royal Academy's Exhibition more than a quarter of a century ago.

A Request from England for Information.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 15.

The following letter is from Rev. George Rodgers, President of an English Emigration Association known as the "Yeovil Colony," whose object is to promote emigration for the settlement of certain lands on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, situated in the Red River Valley, in the State of Minnesota. The circumstance that a small stream known as Buffalo River runs through a portion of the lands in Minnesota on which the new Yeovil is to be founded, may have led the parties concerned into the mistake of supposing that the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* is published somewhere in that vicinity, instead of about 1,200 miles to the east of that settlement. Nevertheless, we print the letter, in the hope that some good may come of it, either to our mercantile friends here, or to our inquiring friends on the other side of the Atlantic. Letters should be addressed to Rev. George Rodgers, Yeovil, Somerset, England.

PETER-STREET, YEOVIL, ENGLAND, Jan. 17, 1873.

Editor Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

Your paper is sent me every week by some unknown friend. I am much pleased with it, and every number is sent off by post to some part of England soon after I have read it. Through you we beg to thank our unknown friend for the paper, and we wish to say that if he or any other of your readers will kindly send us printed or other information respecting the price of furniture for houses, price of provisions, and especially the price of leather, of boots and shoes, and of gloves, many of us shall feel greatly obliged. We are most anxious to know if a large tanning business were started in the West of America whether a market could be found for the leather; also, if a great boot and shoe factory and a kid glove factory were set up in the West, whether the goods could be disposed of without much trouble.

A large number of English people will come out in the coming Spring, and they will bring a good deal of capital with them. Some of this they wish to invest in such things as I have mentioned above.

Yours truly, GEO. RODGERS.

Byron and the Greek Church.

Mr. E. J. Mavrogordato writes to the London *Times*: The Greek newspapers state that a committee of influential and eminent men has been formed at Athens to erect a new grand monument at Missolonghi in remembrance of Byron. That a public expression of gratitude should manifest itself at the capital of Greece is not to be wondered at, and if this step was not taken earlier, it is not to be ascribed to indifference, for every Greek cherishes as intensely as ever an affectionate remembrance for that noble galaxy of magnanimous and humane men who are comprehended within the popular name of Philhellenes—a name consecrated by numberless reminiscences of sacrifices, of devotion, and of enthusiastic endeavors which are never thought of by the Greeks without a melting heart. What, however, strikes one very forcibly when reading this intelligence is the fact that subscriptions have been solicited and generously responded to by the various monasteries throughout Greece. But how is it possible? The rigid representatives of the Church to honor Byron! And yet it is a fact. The Greeks, it appears, know how to discriminate between religious and secular virtues, nor do they exact diametrically opposed qualifications from the same man. They hold that genius must be admired—nay, that it must be honored—and so they do not hesitate to give a verdict in favor of him. The question put to the occupants of the monasteries was not whether Byron was fit, before repentance, to be one of their number, but whether Byron, the great bard—Byron, who, when Greece was on the very brink of the abyss, was mourning—Byron, who was striking his inspiriting chords when Greece was in despair, who encouraged her, who breathed his last on her soil, still hoping, aspiring, exerting himself to the utmost on her behalf—merited to be held in public and national veneration.

Rossel's Opinion of the Communists.

A M. Gerspach has just published a book, in Paris, which affords some gratifying information as to the opinion entertained of the ruffians of the Commune by the unfortunate Col. Rossel, whose promising career was brought to so ignominious a close on the plains of Satory. "I must confess," wrote Col. Rossel, "that when I first became acquainted with the revolutionary Government I was greatly taken in. I sought for patriots, and found a number of wretches who were perfectly prepared to surrender the forts of Paris to the Prussians rather than submit to the Assembly; I looked for liberty, and found favoritism and privileges prevailing everywhere; I sought for equality, and found the most complete system of hierarchy—an aristocracy composed of former political convicts, and a feudalism formed of illiterate functionaries. But greater still was my surprise when the Commune found means to organize a political government, and when Raoul Rigault installed himself at the Prefecture as the veritable Chief of the Commune. And those vagabonds of the Commune—drinking at the counter of a wine shop with one sergeant or other—rogues disguised under the soldier's uniform, and who disgrace it—with their swords dangling between their legs, their *kepis* as filthy as their persons, and their voices peculiarly alcoholic—such were the wretches whose mission they pretended it was to free the country from the régime of the sword: the only régime they could substitute for it being a régime of delirium tremens."

Monasteries and Convents in Switzerland.

The *Journal of Swiss Statistics* gives the result of a series of official investigations which have been made by M. Cérésole, Federal Councillor, on the monasteries and convents in Switzerland. It appears that the total number of these institutions in seventeen cantons is 88, 55 of which are convents, and that they contain 546 monks and 2,020 nuns. Of the monks, 427 are patres, 28 patres professi, and 91 lay brothers. The total property of the monasteries and convents is valued at 22,645,915f. The canton which has most of them is that of St. Gallen, (3 monasteries and 10 convents;) next are the cantons of Wallis and Freiburg, (10 monasteries and convents each;) Schwyz, Tessin, and Solothurn, (7 each;) Zug, a canton of only 13,000 inhabitants, 6. Lucerne, 5; Appenzell and Graubünden, 4; Aargau, Nidwalden, and Obwalden with Uri, 4; Glarus, Geneva, and Berne, 1 each. The wealthiest of the monasteries are those of Einsiedlen, which possesses a revenue of 2,286,300f., and the Benedictine monastery of Mariastein, in the canton Solothurn, whose revenue is 1,584,455f. The Capucin monasteries have no permanent revenues.

The Continuance of Low Tolls on the Canals.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 15.

After a protracted discussion the Senate concurrent resolution authorizing the Canal Board to continue the toll-sheet of 1870 as that for 1873, was adopted by the Assembly yesterday. Mr. Fort, of Oswego, made a long speech in opposition to the low-tolls policy, and his remarks were indorsed by Mr. Rose, of St. Lawrence. Gen. Batcheller, Chairman of the Canal Committee, ably supported the resolution, showing that in order to save the trade of the canals, it is absolutely necessary to keep the rates of tolls at the old figures. Messrs. Pierson, of Albany, and Alberger, of Erie, also made good speeches in favor of the measure. That there will be no change in the rates of tolls for the ensuing season of navigation is now a fixed fact. This will be gratifying information to all engaged in the lake and canal trade, and we congratulate them on the popularity of the low-tolls policy as shown by this vote, and also on the good prospect for a prosperous season's business which yesterday's action has opened.

Print-Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16.—The print-cloth market closed Saturday, and was quiet and firm, with increasing demand for spot goods. The sales for the week were 34,000 pieces, at about 7⅝ cents for stand and sixty-four squares.

FALL OF A CHURCH.

The Dangers of Public Buildings—Narrow Escapes from Death—History of the Edifice.

The New-York Presbyterian Church, which occupied the corner of Houston and Thompson streets, suddenly fell yesterday afternoon at 1:20 o'clock, furnishing a startling example of the insecurity of many presumably safe buildings throughout this City. The time at which the accident occurred was about an hour after the close of the ordinary morning service, and to this fact may be attributed the absence of personal injury or loss of human life. About twenty-five persons were in the basement when the building fell, but they fortunately escaped without injury. These were Sunday-school scholars and teachers, who were just assembling for the 2 P. M. school-exercises, and the sexton and his family, consisting of his wife, son, and daughter.

The church was built of brick, and the immediate cause of the accident is ascribed to the heavy burden of snow lying upon its flat roof. The cracking and crashing of the beams and rafters was followed by a rumbling sound resembling thunder, which was heard at a great distance.

The mass of bricks, mortar, and wood, as it tumbled into the streets, broke windows, tore limbs from trees, and smashed all the awnings and wood-work within its reach. It was at first thought to be an explosion, and there was much excitement until an idea of the real nature of the accident was ascertained. The fearful situation and fright of the people in the building can be well imagined. Providentially the greater part of the building fell outward into the streets, and the floor of the church over the basement was sufficiently strong to resist the weight of débris which fell upon it. The persons in the basement were thus saved from injury or death, and afterward escaped through the windows. An alarm of fire soon brought the Police and the Fire Department to the spot, when they, finding no fire to extinguish, went to work with a will at digging and clearing away the ruins, with the horrible probability before them that somebody might be lying dead or mangled beneath them. Sensational rumors were rife throughout the City in the afternoon as to the number of people killed and wounded, based on the supposition that church service was being held at the time of the accident. Crowds flocked to the scene, and stood patiently in the cold and drenching rain, expecting momentarily to have their painful fears realized, in the discovery by the firemen and policemen of some victim. Up to a late hour of the day the diggers in the ruins had made no discovery of the nature anticipated. Rev. Mr. Page and members of the congregation were present, working hard to render every needed assistance.

Rev. W. W. Page, the pastor of the church, says that at the morning services, 10½ A. M., he chose his text from Genesis, nineteenth chapter, seventeenth verse:

And it came to pass, when they had brought them forth abroad, that he said; Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain lest thou be consumed.

The theme of the sermon was the necessity of escaping from a worldly state into a condition of salvation. He said that service was over at 12¼ P. M. He had lingered to talk with some of his flock, and was just coming out of the church when the accident occurred. He said that his feelings at the moment are indescribable. He was at first stupefied with astonishment, and then filled with alarm for the safety of those in the building. Not until the ruins were thoroughly searched, and it seemed to be placed beyond doubt that no one had been injured, did his anxiety become relieved. About 300 people listened to the preacher from 10½ A. M. to 12¼ P. M., an unusually large congregation, he thought, for such inclement weather. The Sunday-school opens at 2 P. M., just forty minutes after the church fell, and, as has been stated, a number of the teachers and scholars had assembled.

The sexton and his family have been rendered temporarily homeless by the partial destruction and present insecurity of their rooms in the basement. Otherwise, they have suffered no loss of consequence, and are extremely happy and thankful that they have escaped with their lives.

Mr. Page says that the accident is a great calamity to the congregation in a pecuniary sense. His flock, unlike some of their wealthy brethren, are unable to build and rebuild churches on short notice. They have, of late, expended a considerable sum on the ruined edifice in repairs. The lecture-room had been enlarged and made more comfortable, and the entire building had been lately improved in its fittings, and its interior and exterior painted. It had been decided lately to repair the roof or replace it with a new one. The project had been delayed, unfortunately, yet perhaps fortunately, as the four walls which gave way seemed to have been as much if not more at fault than the roof. He had little knowledge of architecture, and would not express an opinion as to what faults of construction could have led to the catastrophe. Already, he said, a half dozen congregations had volunteered to place their churches at his disposal. The Sunday-school in his church has now a branch in the Public school in Wooster-street, near Bleecker, and it had already been decided that the two should be temporarily consolidated.

A meeting of the church trustees to-night will decide as to where the churchless congregation will now worship, and it is intended to rebuild the ruined structure as soon as funds can be guaranteed for the purpose.

It was a matter of some difficulty to get full details of the history of the church. Mr. Page said it was built about forty years ago for a Free Church, open to all Protestant denominations. It was next successfully conducted under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Thirteenth-street New School Presbyterian Church.

The Associated Reform Presbyterians afterward came into possession of the edifice, and controlled its destinies until about ten years ago, when the congregation united with the New-York Presbytery. When Mr. Page assumed the pastorate of the church, three years ago, it had forty-seven communicants. This number has grown to 170, an increase of more than four fold. It was in a comparatively prosperous condition, and the pastor and the working force of the congregation had much cause for congratulation in the success of their labors.

The church was a plain brick structure of that style of architecture which distinguishes Presbyterian churches of the smaller kind. It was neatly finished and frescoed inside, and was justly regarded by the members of the congregation as a pretty and comfortable house of worship.

From inquiries made of those familiar with the construction of the building it appears that there were no pillars present to support either the gallery or roof. The whole weight of the former rested upon joists projecting from the walls. These walls were very high, and, as has been forcibly demonstrated, very weak. The roof was flat and covered with graveled cement. It was put on the building in place of an old one about ten years ago, and had become somewhat dilapidated. Sunk in the centre by the weight of the snow, it had strained the walls to the full extent of their weak capacity when the accident occurred, causing them to suddenly to give way and bulge out into the street.

The ruins were searched up to nightfall without the discovery of a victim, and it seems reasonable to suppose, from the thorough search, that nobody was hurt. The cars of the Avenue C line were delayed for several hours, until the firemen and policemen had cleared the track in their search of the débris of the ruins. Police Inspector McDermott, Capt. McCullough, of the Eighth Precinct, with the reserves of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, seventy-five men in all, and a large force of firemen under the direction of Chief Perley, worked very hard and unremittingly until the ruins were satisfactorily overhauled.

The Homeless Boys' Meetings.

The storm which occasioned so many empty pews in our churches, yesterday, had the opposite effect upon the meeting-places of the homeless boys. Such a day was well fitted to make the boys appreciate the advantages of their comfortable lodging houses. In the various lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society over 12,000 of our homeless boys and girls are provided for, who, but for such a charity, would have been exposed to untold suffering. The crowd of boys that entered the Rivington-street lodging-house yesterday afternoon looked as if they had been fished out of the East River, but in fifteen minutes or less every boy was dry as toast, thanks to the kind gentlemen who furnished means to build the "drying-room" attached to the Home. Every seat was occupied at the religious meeting held in the evening, and presided over by Mr. John Crosby Brown. The lesson for the evening was the twelfth chapter of Romans, which Mr. Brown explained in the most interesting manner. The leading thought was Christian duty, and the boys listened attentively to the remarks made. A very happy address was also made by Mr. Manning Merrill, illustrating the greatness of the Divine goodness. Mr. Merrill has manifested a great interest in these poor boys, who act as if his kindness were highly appreciated.

The Newark Robbery—The Trial of Greenthal.

The jury in the case of Hirsch Harris alias Greenthal, charged with the robbery of $6,000 worth of goods from Krementz & Co.'s jewelry-store, Newark, had not, at a late hour last night, been able to agree upon a verdict. The case was given to them at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and at 12 o'clock yesterday the jury came into the court-room, and stated that there was no prospect of an agreement. Judge Gifford thought it was extremely desirable a verdict should be reached, and that justice would be served by another attempt. The jury was again sent out at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Dr. John Lord, the eminent historian, will deliver a lecture upon Lord Bacon in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to-night.

A pot of oil boiling over on a stove in the perfumery store of Selib Littman, at No. 353 West Forty-fourth-street, set fire to the place and caused $25 damage.

Gustave Mey, who was run over by an Avenue B car, at Eleventh-street and Avenue B, on the 3d inst., died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the injuries.

Mr. Albon P. Man, the Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, states that the Controller of Currency will shortly declare a dividend of from ten to fifteen per cent. to the creditors of the bank.

Owing to the weather the attendance at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church was very slim last evening, and the exercises in behalf of the church extension and City Missions work were deferred.

Among the arrivals at the Sturtevant House yesterday were Gen. G. H. Blake, Capt. G. L. Browning, of the United States Army, and Capt. J. N. Miller, of the United States Navy.

Moses Mintz, the City Marshal who is charged with having accelerated the death of Mrs. Gordon by violence, in ejecting her from her residence, No. 73 Goerck-street, was admitted to bail in $1,000 by Coroner Keenan yesterday.

An inquest was held by Coroner Herrman yesterday, in the case of Amelia Field, aged six years, whose death resulted from burns received by her clothing taking fire from a stove in the apartments of her parents, at No. 1,078 First-avenue.

The American Geographical Society will hold a special meeting this evening, at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society. Chief Justice Daly, the President, will deliver his annual address, and will give also an account of the geographical work of the world in 1872.

James McManus, of No. 437 East Ninth-street, entered the East Twenty-second-street Police Station on Saturday night, suffering from two severe scalp wounds, which he stated he had received at the hands of his wife. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and refused to make a complaint.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the dead body of an unknown man was found lying on the top of Peter Malone's lime-kiln, No. 391 West Twelfth-street. The body was that of a man about thirty-five years of age, who is supposed to have been a vagrant, who crawled into the place to sleep, and was suffocated.

John Cooney, an Irish laborer, twenty-three years of age, of No. 1063 Second-avenue, died in St. Luke's Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on the 1st inst., by being run over at Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue by a Hudson River Railroad car. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

By order of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, there will be sold at auction to-day at the Exchange Sales-rooms, 5,000 shares of the stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, fifty-nine mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and 218 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company.

BROOKLYN.

John Koch, a tailor, aged sixteen years, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having committed an outrageous assault on a little girl, Angeline Keefer, aged but five years.

John Eagan, of No. 47 Van Brunt-street, and John McNally, of No. 73 Congress-street, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being among those who knocked down and robbed Thomas O'Brien, the stevedore, on Saturday evening, on Van Brunt-street.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, which takes place from his residence at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, will doubtless be the most imposing in point of numerical attendance that has occurred in this city for many years. The services will be held at the house, whence the remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, John Hickman was arrested for beating his wife, at their residence, No. 111 Water-street. On being taken to the station-house the wife refused to enter a complaint, and Hickman was suffered to depart. Returning home he beat his wife again in a most cruel and dangerous manner, and escaped.

LONG ISLAND.

The steam-propeller Cambria has been purchased for the ferry between Greenport and Shelter Island, by the Camp-meeting Association. Since the first of the year they have sold over 800 lots.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Huntington has been called for to-day, to secure the better enforcement of the Excise law in that town. It is alleged that not one liquor dealer in ten in the whole township has a license.

On Friday night two men left Greenport in a row-boat, for their homes on Shelter Island. On Saturday the boat was found capsized. The men did not reach their homes, and, as search has failed to find them, it is supposed they were drowned.

Since the mass-meetings in various towns of Queens County, in opposition to the doings of the Court-house Commission, petitions for the repeal of the act have been signed by a large majority of the tax-payers of the county outside of Long Island City. The committees will go to Albany this evening to present the petitions to the Legislature and to make such representations.

The South-side Railroad Company of Long Island have purchased the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Sag Harbor branch. The South-side Company are to build the Bay Ridge road, and after making some extensive alterations in the track between Jamaica and Bushwick, will commence the survey of a branch from Patchogue to Port Jefferson.

Preparations are nearly completed for running the special Boston express train over the Long Island Railroad as soon as the Spring opens. The ferry-boat, to run between Greenport and New-London, belonging to the railroad company, is in a forward state at the yard of Lawrence & Foulk, Greenpoint, and will be launched in a few weeks. The first of three thirty-ton locomotives, built at the Manchester Works expressly for this service, is already on the track.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Canvassers of the Town of Castleton met at the village hall, New-Brighton, on the 15th inst., to canvass the votes in that town. The following is their certified declaration: John D. Vermule, supervisor; Philip Smith, assessor; Lewis Sands, justice of the peace; Michael O'Brien, John Collons, P. G. Major, and William Corbett, justices to fill vacancies; William Hayes, John Magee, Freeman Carson, Cornelius Farley, and James Boyle, constables; William Hale, game constable.

NEW-JERSEY.

The erection of the new Scientific Hall, at Princeton, will be rapidly pushed as soon as the weather will permit. The edifice, which is to cost $90,000, will be the equal of Dickinson Hall, completed a year ago, and a fine addition to the college buildings.

Coroner Reinhardt, of Jersey City, will to-day hold an inquest at Harrison, on the body of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was killed on Tuesday last by the steam shovel at work on the new railroad shops.

A Fire in Newark—Loss $15,000.

At 3¼ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the four-story brick building on Sussex-avenue, near Nesbitt-street, Newark, occupied by Atlier, Hughes & Spanier, manufacturers of enameled cloth. The flames originated in the drying-room, on the second floor. The goods in this room are saturated with naphtha, and the accidental overheating generated inflammable gas. Before the fire had burned half an hour the rear walls, which were only eight inches thick, fell, carrying down the firemen's ladders, and a number of firemen and others were more or less hurt by the débris. The destruction of the building was complete. The proprietors estimate their loss at $15,000, fully insured in Newark and New-York companies.

Stabbing Affrays Yesterday.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fight occurred between Henry Halliday and James Richards, both colored, at their residence, corner of Varick and Watts streets, during which Richards stabbed Halliday in the left shoulder with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Halliday was attended by Dr. Steele, and Richards was arrested and locked up at the Greenwich-street Police-station.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an altercation occurred on board the Inman steam-ship City of Paris, lying at Pier No. 45 North River, between Thomas Crawford and Patrick Driscoll, seamen, belonging to the steamer. During the fight, Crawford stabbed Driscoll in the right leg with a sheath-knife, inflicting a severe wound, which was dressed by Surgeon Davey, on board the steamer. Crawford was arrested by Officer Burleigh, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and locked up.

Trial of an Alleged Wife Murderer.

The trial of Luigi Luzignani for the murder of Johanna Moon, a woman whom he claimed as his wife, has been fixed for to-day in the Morris County Courts. On Saturday Jacob Vanetta, of counsel for the prisoner, moved to have the case go over for the term on account of the absence of a material witness. The Court reserved its decision until to-day, and ordered that counsel should be prepared to go on with the case during the morning session. Bercotti, who was so badly wounded by Luzignani at the time of the murder, has recovered, and will appear as the principal witness.

Sentencing Murderers.

In the Hudson County Courts this morning Judge Bedle will sentence John Dorris, convicted on Wednesday of murder in the second degree, for the killing of Thomas Donnellan on Nov. 14. Sentence will also be probably passed to-day in the case of Soloman Moore, convicted in the Morris County Courts of murder in the second degree. The sentence in each case will be imprisonment for twenty years or for life.

Havana Weekly Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Sugar dull; prices nominal; owing to the decline in Exchange at the beginning of the week and the news from Spain, there has been small business; sales of the week, 3,000 boxes; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 125,000 boxes and 16,000 hhds.; receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 47,000 boxes, 6,300 hhds.; exports of the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes, 1,800 hhds., including 11,000 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Clayed Molasses, 6 reals ₱ keg. Molasses nominal; Muscovado, 6 reals. Bacon quiet and steady at $16@$16 50. Butter quiet but firm. Flour firm at $17 50@$18 25. Hams steady. Lard weak; in kegs, $16 75; in tins, $23 50@$24 50 ₱ quintal. Potatoes buoyant at $8 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow firm. Wax nominal. Onions firm at $9@$10 ₱ bbl. Naval Stores scarce and in demand. Coal-oil in tins, in fair demand.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:51 | Sun sets....5:37 | Moon rises..10:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:41 | Gov. Island..11:30 | Hell Gate..12:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SUNDAY, Feb. 16.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Morrill, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 5, via Norfolk 14, with coffee and sugar to the New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyoming (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Feb. 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Franklin, (Ger.,) Dehnicke, Havre Feb. 2, with mdse. and 151 passengers to Charles Rammelsberg & Co.

Ship John Allan, (of London,) Horne, Trinidad 17 ds., in ballast to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark G. H. Jenkins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Antwerp Nov. 19, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark St. Peter, Curtis, Charleston Feb. 3, to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Kossak, Elliott, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co. Was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Agnes Raymond, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Melancon, Matanzas 18 ds., with molasses to Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston—vessel to master.

Brig Candidiza Lauro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Lirgenti 103 ds., with sulphur to master.

WIND—Sunset, W., thick and raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—Arr. steamers Hecla, from Liverpool; Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia.

Below, brigs R. F. Brown, from Inagua, and L. C. Madeira, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16.—Arr. schr. Valta, from Eastport, and steamer Georgia, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 16.—Arr. bark Carmeneita, from Havana; schrs. D. B. Everett, from New-York; Ida Burgess and D. V. Streaker, from Baltimore; Mary G. Collins and Henrietta, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 16.—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 16.—Arr. United States steamer Hamilton, on a cruise; schrs. Leona, Alice P. Higgins, Mary Steele, Edward Rich, and Bartie Pierce, from Virginia, for Boston.

Sld. schr. F. I. Lockwood.

Wind, N. N. E., moderate, with cloudy weather.

15th.—Schr. Calvin P. Harris, from Baltimore, for Portland.

Sld. steamer Hamilton.

Weather clear and calm.

FOR YOU.

By authority of a Special Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, the Trustees announce the Third Grand

GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.,

To be given in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873,

On which occasion Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of

$500,000

CURRENCY,

Will be given by lot to the patrons of the Concert, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each.	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each.	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each.	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each.	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each.	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each.	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each.	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide funds for the Concert, one hundred thousand whole tickets only will be issued, at the following prices:

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Library Trustees have secured the Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, to take charge of the business of the Concert, and he will give personal attention to all its details, and see that the instructions of the Board of Trustees are carried out in every particular. Two Concerts have already been given, and every gift promptly paid in full in cash. This Third Concert will be conducted on like honorable principles, and full details found in circulars free to all. Sales of tickets are already far in excess of any similar period at the two previous Concerts, and buyers who desire to participate must order at once, as everything is sure to go off promptly as advertised. All applications for tickets, full programme and information must be made to Managers of N. Y. Office,

THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
General Depot of Supply,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43, Maddox Street, Bond Street,
London, W.
Also Agents for the
Cunard & White Star Lines.

W. & J. SLOANE
Will open on
MONDAY, Feb. 17,
A large and splendid assortment of
CARPETINGS,
Designed and manufactured expressly to their order for this season's trade, consisting of
AUBUSSONS,
AXMINSTER,
SMYRNA and BERLIN CARPETS,
In one piece and in great variety of size and colorings.
FRENCH and AMERICAN MOQUETTES,
in latest styles.
SAXONY,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY CARPETINGS,
In novel designs.
Also,
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
A special line of ONE THOUSAND pieces of Five-Frame Body Brussels, fresh goods, at unusually low prices.
NOS. 649, 651, 655 BROADWAY.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
AMERICAN
STANDARD PLATED-WARE,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER. COMPLETE SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, AND DESSERT.
THE ATTENTION OF HOTELS, CLUBS, AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO THIS WARE, AS BEING OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND QUALITY, AND MORE ECONOMICAL THAN THAT OF LOWER GRADE.
THE BEST ENGLISH WARE, ORNAMENTAL PIECES, EPERGNES, CANDELABRAS, DESSERT SETS, &c.

28th Annual Report
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE,
346 and 348 Broadway,
JAN. 1, 1873.

Amount of NET CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,689,747 36
Income.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,306,900 82	
Interest received and accrued	1,308,506 24	$7,615,407 06
Total		$26,305,154 42
Disbursements.		
Losses by death	$1,408,519 87	
Dividends and return premiums on canceled policies	2,363,392 07	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurance	50,606 58	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	540,875 35	
Advertising and physicians' fees	111,631 71	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	255,186 40	$4,730,311 66
Total		$21,574,849 76
Assets.		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank and on hand	2,242,746 64	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,227,397 83) cost	4,140,513 95	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks (market value $46,827 50) cost	41,549 00	
Real estate	1,788,174 14	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $28,000,000 00, buildings thereon insured for over $11,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security.)	11,390,534 28	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies, amounts to $4,069,991 51)	986,344 09	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	501,405 51	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $300,000, included in liabilities)	272,434 75	
Amounts due from agents	29,033 08	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1873	112,152 33	$21,574,849 76
ADD		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		92,150 38

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873, $21,667,000 14

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	$281,542 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c	182,670 00	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies insuring $117,621,753 21 participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium)— $1,000,352 65, non-participating, (at five per cent., Carlisle net premium)	19,418,926 46	
Balance of return premium of 1872, payable during the year 1873	131,436 76	$20,024,575 22

Divisible Surplus, $1,642,424 92

From the undivided surplus of $1,642,424 92 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used on settlement of premiums, if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year 8,910 policies have been issued, insuring $27,696,273 61.

TRUSTEES:
MORRIS FRANKLIN..President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
DAVID DOWS..(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL..(Merchant,) Union Buildings, corner William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER..(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT..(Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..........(Merchant) 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON..(Appleton & Co., Publishers) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS..(Collins & Brothers, Stationers) 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON..........(Banker) 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH.........(Booth & Edgar) 109 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD..........(Banker) 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS..........(Banker) 36 Broad-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY..(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods) 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB...President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN..(E. Martin & Son, Provisions,) 33 Front-st.
EDWIN HOYT..(Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods) 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN....(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods) Corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR..(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) 78 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.......8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS..Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

TO HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES,
PASHLEY & DAVIES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE, on fine nickel, heavily plated with pure silver, and silver soldered. This ware is recommended for its elegance and durability, as the best substitute for silver, at less than one-third the cost.
Old goods repaired and replated, equal to new, at reasonable prices. Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-st., New-York.

THE CHARTER.

Full Text of the Act as Prepared by the Assembly Committee—Radical Changes in the Local Government.

The following is a full and correct draft of the New-York Charter, as it was reported in the Assembly, from the Committee on Cities, and made a special order for Thursday next:

AN ACT TO REORGANIZE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, Represented in Senate and Assembly, do Enact as follows:

ARTICLE I.

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

SECTION 1. The corporation now existing and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers, and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE II.

OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2. The legislative powers of the said corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen. The Board of Assistant Aldermen is hereby abolished, and the Board of Aldermen is hereby declared to be the Common Council, and shall solely possess the powers and perform all the duties by law conferred or imposed upon the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the Common Council, or any one or more of them.

SEC. 3. The Board of Aldermen now in office shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected on the first Monday of January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five. There shall be fifteen aldermen elected at the general State election, which will occur in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, five of whom shall be elected to serve one year, five for two years, and five for three years. All shall be voted for upon one ballot, but the respective terms of the persons voted for shall be designated thereon. They shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, at noon. Annually thereafter, at the general State election, there shall be elected five Aldermen, who shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, and hold office for three years. In case a vacancy shall occur in the Board of Aldermen it shall be filled in the manner hereinafter provided for the appointment of heads of departments, and the person so appointed shall serve until the first day of January, at noon, next succeeding the next general election succeeding the occurrence of a vacancy. At such election an Alderman shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 4. A majority of the Board of Aldermen shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 5. The Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel, and the President of each department shall be entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, and shall have the right to participate in the discussions of said board, but in no wise shall be considered as members of said Board and shall not have the right to vote.

SEC. 6. The Board of Aldermen (1) shall choose a President from its own members by a *viva voce* vote, and when once chosen, he can be removed, before the expiration of his term as Alderman, only by a *viva voce* vote of two-thirds of all the members of said board. (2.) Appoint a clerk and other officers. (3.) Determine the rules of its own proceedings. (4.) Be the judge of the returns of election, and the rights of election, and the qualifications of its members; subject, however, to the review of any court of competent jurisdiction. (5.) Keep a journal of its proceedings. (6.) Sit with open doors. (7.) Have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members, and to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel any member with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of said board. But no Alderman shall sit or act as a magistrate in any judicial proceeding.

SEC. 7. Every member expelled from the board shall thereby forfeit all his rights and power as Alderman.

SEC. 8. The stated and occasional meetings of the board shall be regulated by its own resolutions and rules.

SEC. 9. Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by resolution or ordinance, and every ordinance or resolution shall, before it shall take effect, be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval.

SEC. 10. The Mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the board within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of the board.

SEC. 11. If he approve it, he shall sign it. If he disapprove, he shall specify his objections thereto. If he do not return it with such disapproval within the time above specified, it shall take effect as if he had approved it.

SEC. 12. Such objections of the Mayor shall be entered at large on the journal of the board.

SEC. 13. The board shall, after ten days, and within fifteen days after such ordinance or resolution shall have been so returned, proceed to reconsider and vote upon the same, and if the same shall, within such time, be again passed by the votes of at least two-thirds of all the members of said board, but in no case by a less vote than was necessary on its first passage, it shall take effect. But if the ordinance or resolution shall fail to receive within such time, and upon the first vote thereon, such number of affirmative votes, it shall be deemed finally lost. In all cases the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of persons voting for or against its passage, on such reconsideration shall be entered in the journal of the board. In case an ordinance or resolution shall embrace more than one distinct subject, the Mayor may approve the provisions relating to one or more subjects, and disapprove the others. In such case, those which he shall approve shall become effective, and those which he shall not approve shall be reconsidered by the board, and shall only become effective if again passed as above provided.

SEC. 14. No ordinance or resolution shall be passed except by a vote of the majority of all the members elected to the board. But in case any ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, or the laying of an assessment, the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to said board shall become necessary to its passage. No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the votes of four-fifths of all the members elected to the board. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which may exist under any contract with the corporation, or for any services on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be passed by the board, except by the unanimous vote thereof; but in all cases the provisions of any such contract shall determine the amount of any claim thereunder or in connection therewith against the said corporation or the value of any such services.

SEC. 15. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of the Common Council and of the Board of Supervisors, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the clerks of said Common Council and said board, without additional compensation to that paid him as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. It shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of said boards. He shall keep the seal of the City, and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws. The Clerk shall appoint and remove at pleasure deputy clerks in his department, and fix their salaries. The deputy clerks and other officers of the Board of Aldermen shall be officers of the Board of Supervisors, which shall have no separate officers or subordinates, and such clerks and officers shall receive no additional compensation for duties performed for the Supervisors. The aggregate amount of salaries paid to the clerks and officers of the Board of Aldermen, including the salary of the Clerk, shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in any one year.

SEC. 16. Immediately after the adjournment of each meeting of the Board of Aldermen, it shall be the duty of the clerk to prepare a brief abstract, omitting all technical and formal details, of all resolutions and ordinances introduced or passed, and of all recommendations of committees, and of all final proceedings, as well as full copies of all messages from the Mayor and all reports of departments or officers. He shall at once transmit the same to the person appointed to supervise the publication of the City record. No resolution or ordinance providing for or contemplating the alienation or appropriation or leasing any property of the City, or the making of any specific improvement, or the appropriation or expenditure of public moneys, or authorizing the incurring of any expense, or the taxing or assessing of property in the City, shall be passed or adopted until at least five days after such abstract of its provisions shall have been published. No such ordinance or resolution shall be approved by the Mayor until three days after such abstract shall have been so published after its passage; but if an abstract of any resolution or ordinance shall have been once published after its introduction, it shall not thereafter be necessary to publish the same again, but only to refer to the date and page of the former publication in the City record, and to state the amendments, if any, made thereto. In all cases the yeas and nays upon the final passage of the resolution or ordinance shall be published.

SEC. 17. The Common Council shall have power to make, continue, modify, and repeal such ordinances, regulations, and resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in or by this act conferred upon the Corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience thereto and observance thereof, by ordaining penalties for each and every violation thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding one hundred dollars; and shall have power to make such ordinances, and with such penalties, in the matters and for the purposes following, in addition to other powers elsewhere specially granted, viz.:

1. To regulate traffic and sales in the streets, highways, roads, and public parks and places.
2. To regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads, and public places by foot passengers, vehicles, cars, and locomotives.
3. To regulate the use of sidewalks, building fronts, and house fronts within the stoop lines.
4. To prevent and remove encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways, roads, and public places, but they shall have no power to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment or obstruction upon any street or sidewalk, except the temporary occupation thereof, during the erection or repair of a building on a lot opposite the same.
5. To regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas or water main, the building and repairing of sewers, and erecting gas-lights.
6. To regulate the numbering of the houses and lots in the streets and avenues, and the naming of the streets, avenues, and public places, but it shall not be lawful for said board to number or renumber any houses in any street, avenue, alley, lane, roadway, or public place, or to in any wise alter any such renumbering, save between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 1st day of May next ensuing.
7. To regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt, or garbage, in the streets.
8. To regulate the cleaning of the streets, avenues, sidewalks, and gutters, and removing ice, hail, and snow from them.
9. To regulate the use of the streets and sidewalks for signs, sign-posts, awnings, awning posts, and horse-troughs.
10. To provide for and regulate street pavements, cross-walks, curbstones, gutter-stones, and sidewalks.
11. To regulate public cries, advertising noises, and ringing bells in the streets.
12. In relation to street beggars, vagrants, and mendicants.
13. In relation to the use of guns, pistols, fire-arms, fire-crackers, fire-works, and detonating works of all descriptions within the City.
14. In relation to intoxication, fighting, and quarreling in the streets.
15. In relation to places of public amusement.
16. In relation to exhibiting or carrying banners, placards, or flags in or across the streets or from houses.
17. In relation to the exhibition of advertisements or handbills along the streets.
18. In relation to the construction, repairs, and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydrants, pumps and sewers.
19. In relation to partition fences and walls.
20. In relation to the construction, repair, care, and use of markets.
21. In relation to the licensing and business of public cartmen, truckmen, hackmen, cabmen, expressmen, boatmen, pawnbrokers, junk dealers, hawkers, peddlers, and venders.
22. In relation to the inspection and sealing of weights and measures, and enforcing the keeping and use of proper weights and measures by venders.
23. In relation to the inspection, weighing, and measuring of fire-wood, coal, hay and straw, and the cartage of the same.
24. In relation to the mode and manner of suing for, collecting, and disposing of the penalties provided for a violation of all ordinances.
25. In relation to the erection and repair of public fountains, for the use of men and animals, at convenient points along the streets, avenues, and public places.

SEC. 18. The Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money or contract debts, or loan the credit of the City, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature, and all the legislative power of the City shall be subordinate to and be exercised in conformity with such special grants, restrictions, or limitations, as are now, or hereafter may be, prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 19. The executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the departments herein created.

SEC. 20. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation; shall be elected at a general election, and hold his office for the term of two years, commencing on the first day of January next, after his election. The first election for Mayor under this act shall be at the general election in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

SEC. 21. Whenever the Mayor shall be under suspension, or there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever by reason of sickness or absence from the City he shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor during such suspension, disability, or absence. In case of a vacancy he shall so act for the remainder of the term for which such officer was chosen, and no election shall be held to fill such vacancy. It shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor, in consequence of the sickness or absence from the City of the person elected, to exercise any power of appointment to or removal from office, unless such sickness or absence of the Mayor shall have continued five days, nor to sign, approve, or disapprove any ordinance or resolution, unless such sickness or absence shall have continued the same period.

SEC. 22. In case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, the Aldermen may elect a temporary chairman to preside over their meetings, who shall possess, during such vacancy, the powers, and perform the duties of the President of the board.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the Mayor:

1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the City.
2. To recommend to the Common Council all such measures as he shall deem expedient.
3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose may call together for consultation and coöperation all other heads of the City departments.
4. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the City ordinances and the laws of the State.

SEC. 24. The Mayor may appoint such clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties, and shall render to the Board of Aldermen, every three months, an account of the expenses and receipts of his office, and therein shall state, in detail, the amounts paid and agreed to be paid by him for salaries to such clerks and subordinates respectively, and the general nature of their duties. The aggregate expenses incurred by him for such purposes shall not exceed, in any one year, the sum of $20,000.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE CO-ORDINATE CITY DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY.

SEC. 25. The Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Aldermen shall appoint, all heads of departments, whether for full terms, or to fill vacancies; but no such nomination of a person to take the place of an officer whose term is about to expire shall be made more than thirty days before the expiration of such term. Whenever the Mayor shall nominate any person to the Board of Aldermen, the latter shall act upon the nomination, by voting to confirm or reject the same, at the same meeting at which such nomination is made, or at the meeting next succeeding. If a nomination is not finally acted upon at the meeting at which it is received, and if a meeting is not to be regularly held within one week thereafter, the President shall call a special meeting on two days' public notice, and the nomination shall be then acted upon. If a quorum does not attend, he shall, on like notice, call other meetings until a quorum shall attend and the nomination be acted upon. If the Aldermen shall reject any person nominated by the Mayor, he shall promptly nominate another person in the place of the one so rejected, and continue so to nominate until, in case of a vacancy, twenty days shall have elapsed since its occurrence, or until, in the case of the expiration of a term of office, not more than ten days of the term remain unexpired. If, at such periods respectively, no nomination shall have been made which shall have met the approval of the Aldermen, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to meet in joint convention within four days thereafter, and by the votes of the majority of those present to make such appointment. In such convention the vote shall be *viva voce*. Such meeting shall be held in the room occupied by the Aldermen, at an hour to be fixed by the Mayor on twenty-four hours' notice, delivered personally to each Alderman, or sent through the mail to his residence, and advertised in the City record. In like manner the Mayor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint, or in case of failure to confirm, the Mayor and Aldermen in joint convention, as herein above provided, shall appoint the members of any board of commission authorized to superintend the erection or repair of any building belonging to or to be paid for by the City, whether named in any law or appointed by any local authority, and may appoint the members of any other local board, and any other officers not now elected by the people, whose appointment is not herein otherwise provided for. Every head of department and person in this section named, shall, except as herein otherwise provided, hold his office for the term of six years, and in each case until a person is duly appointed in his place. The terms of office of all such heads of department and persons other than those first appointed, shall commence on the first day of March. But the heads of department first appointed after the passage of this act, shall, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, be appointed for two, four, and six years, respectively: and all the provisions hereof shall apply to the nomination and confirmation of the persons to be first appointed, except that, if within twenty days after the passage of this act, the Mayor shall not nominate and the Aldermen confirm any such head of department, the appointment shall be made by the Mayor and Aldermen in joint convention as hereinbefore provided. The persons first appointed shall take office on the expiration of the terms of the office of the present incumbents, as hereinafter provided, and hold their offices till the first day of March, in the year in which it is herein provided that their respective terms shall expire. In case of a vacancy, the person appointed shall hold his office for the unexpired term. The Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorney-General, and after charges have been received by the Governor, he may, pending the investigation, suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days. The heads of department, and all persons herein provided to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, or appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in joint convention, may be removed by the Mayor with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected and appointed to the Board of Aldermen. Such removal shall only be made upon written charges, which may be preferred by the Mayor or by a majority of the Board of Aldermen, and which shall show an intentional violation or neglect of duty on the part of the officer sought to be removed, or a physical or mental incapacity to perform his duties. Such officer shall have an opportunity to meet such charges, but from and after the preferring of the same he may be suspended from office by the Mayor for the period of twenty days, unless the same shall, before the expiration thereof, have been finally acted upon. He shall, however, be removed only in case the Mayor and two-thirds of the Aldermen shall find, and shall by resolution declare, that there is sufficient evidence of an intentional violation or neglect of duty, or of physical or mental incapacity to perform the duties of the office.

SEC. 26. There shall be the following other departments in said City:

Finance Department.
Law Department.
Police Department.
Department of Public Works.
Department of Public Charities and Correction.
Fire Department.
Health Department.
Department of Public Parks.
Department of Docks.
Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Department of Public Buildings.

SEC. 27. The said departments shall, once in three months, and at such other times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and action of the same and each of them, which reports shall be published in the City record. The said departments shall always, when required by the Mayor, furnish to him such information as he may demand, within such time as he may direct.

SEC. 28. The heads of all departments (except as otherwise herein specifically provided,) shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus, except the Chamberlain, as also all clerks, officers, employes, and subordinates in their respective departments, except as herein otherwise specially provided, without reference to the tenure of office of any existing appointee. In case of removal, a statement showing the reason thereof shall be filed in the department. The number and duties of all officers, clerks, employes and subordinates in every department, except as otherwise herein specifically provided, with their respective salaries, whether now fixed by special law or otherwise, shall be such as the heads of the respective departments shall designate and approve; provided, however, that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated to the respective departments for such purposes. No existing provision of law, limiting the power, duty, or authority of any officer, clerk, employe, or subordinate, other than those of the Police Department, shall be construed as preventing the head of department from changing such power, duty, or authority. Any head of department may, with the consent of the Board of Apportionment, consolidate any two or more bureaus established by law, and may change the duties of any bureau; and it shall be the duty of the head of the Finance Department to bring together all officers and bureaus authorized to receive money for taxes, assessments, arrears, in such manner that the payment of the same can be made at one time and place and in one office.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 29. The Finance Department shall have control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation, and of the appropriations made for carrying on the business of the corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts, and the manner in which all salaries shall be drawn and the mode by which all creditors, officers and employés of the corporation shall be paid. All payments by or on behalf of the corporation shall be made through the proper disbursing officer of the Department of Finance, on vouchers to be filed in said department, by means of warrants drawn on the Chamberlain by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor. The Controller may require any person presenting for settlement an account or claim against the corporation to be sworn before him touching such account or claim, and when so sworn to answer orally as to any facts relative to the justness of such account or claim. The power hereby given the Controller to settle and adjust such claims shall not be construed to give such settlement and adjustment the binding effect of a judgment or decree, nor to authorize the Controller to dispute the amount of any salary established by or under the authority of any officer or department authorized to establish the same, nor to question the due performance of his duties by such officer. The Controller shall not reduce the rate of interest upon any taxes or assessments below the amount fixed by law. No contract hereafter made, the expense of the execution of which is not by law or ordinance to be paid by assessments upon the property benefited, shall be binding or of any force or effect, unless the Controller shall indorse thereon his certificate that there remains unexpended and unapplied, as herein provided, a balance of the appropriation applicable thereto sufficient to pay the estimated expense of executing such contract as certified by the officer making the same. It shall be the duty of the Controller to make such indorsement upon every such contract so presented to him, if there remains unapplied and unexpended such amount so certified by the officer making the contract, and to thereafter hold and retain such sum to pay the expense incurred until the said contract shall be fully performed.

SEC. 30. The head of the Finance Department shall be called the Controller of the City of New-York, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed, as herein provided.

SEC. 31. All accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department; and it shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned as debtor or creditor; but in adjusting and settling claims against the City, the same rules of evidence and principles of law governing courts and juries in trials of questions of law or fact shall prevail.

SEC. 32. The Controller of the City of New-York shall appoint, and at pleasure remove, a Deputy Controller. The said Deputy Controller shall, in addition to his other powers, possess every power, and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Controller, as herein provided, whenever the said Controller shall by due written authority, and during a period of time not extending beyond the term of office of the said Controller, to be specified in such authority, designate and authorize the said Deputy Controller to possess the power and perform the duty aforesaid, and such designation and authority shall be duly filed in and remain of record in the Finance Department. The said Deputy Controller shall possess the like authority in case of the disability of the Controller, upon the like designation of the Mayor, which shall be filed and remain of record as aforesaid, but such authority may at any time be terminated in the same manner as it was created.

SEC. 33. There shall be eight bureaus in this department, viz.:

1. A bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents, and interest on bonds and mortgages, revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the City, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the "Collector of City Revenue."
2. A bureau for the collection of taxes, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Receiver of Taxes," and he shall have all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes.
3. A bureau for the collection of arrears of taxes and assessments, the chief officer of which shall be called "Clerk of Arrears."
4. An auditing bureau, which, under the supervision of the Controller, shall audit, revise, and settle all accounts in which the City is concerned as debtor or creditor, and which shall keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same to the Controller, with the reasons for the allowance; the chief officer of which shall be called "Auditor of Accounts."
5. A bureau of licenses; the chief officer of which shall be called "Register of Licenses."
6. A bureau of markets; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Markets."
7. A bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Chamberlain."
8. A bureau for the collection of assessments, the chief officer of which shall be called "Collector of Assessments," and his assistants "Deputy Collectors of Assessments." All moneys heretofore authorized to be collected by the Department of Docks, shall be received and collected by the Finance Department.

SEC. 34. The Chamberlain shall be appointed in the same manner as heads of department, and shall hold his office for two years, unless sooner removed, as herein provided. He shall, within ten days after receiving notice of his appointment and confirmation, and before he enters upon his office, give a bond to the City in the sum of $1,000,000, with not less than four sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned that he will faithfully execute the duties of his office. Such bond shall be deemed to extend to the faithful execution of the duties of the office until a new appointment shall be made and confirmed, and the person so appointed enters upon the performance of his duties. Said Chamberlain shall exhibit to the Common Council, at its first meeting in the month succeeding that in which he enters upon the execution of his office, an exact statement of the balance in the treasury to the credit of the City, with a summary of the receipts and payments of the treasury during the preceding year, and since the last preceding report required by law, if more than a year shall have elapsed since such report. He shall receive all moneys which shall, from time to time, be paid into the treasury of the City. He shall deposit all moneys which shall come into his hands, on account of the City, on the day of the receipt thereof, or on the business day next succeeding, in such banks and trust companies as shall have been designated as deposit banks by the Chamberlain and Mayor jointly; but not exceeding $2,000,000 shall be on deposit at any one time in any one bank or trust company. The moneys so deposited shall be placed to the account of the Chamberlain, and he shall keep a bank book, in which shall be entered his accounts of deposit in, and moneys drawn, from the banks and trust companies in which the deposits shall be made. The said banks and trust companies shall, respectively, transmit to the Controller a weekly statement of the moneys which shall be received and paid by them on account of the City Treasury. The Chamberlain shall pay all warrants drawn on the treasury by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor, and no moneys shall be paid out of the treasury except on the warrant of the Controller so countersigned. No such warrant shall be signed by the Controller or countersigned by the Mayor, except upon vouchers for the expenditure of the amount named therein, examined and allowed by the Auditor, approved by the Controller, and filed in the Department of Finance, except in the case of judgments, nor except such warrant shall be authorized by law or ordinance, and shall refer to the law or ordinance, and to the appropriation under and from which it is drawn. The Chamberlain shall not draw any moneys from said banks or trust companies, unless by checks subscribed by him as Chamberlain and countersigned by the Controller; and no moneys shall be paid by either of the said banks or trust companies on account of the treasury except upon such checks. The Chamberlain shall exhibit his bank-book to the Controller on the first Tuesday of every month, and oftener when required. The accounts of the City Treasury shall be annually closed on the last day of November, and shall be examined in the month of December in said year by the Commissioners of Accounts. Such Commissioners shall examine the accounts and vouchers of all moneys received into and paid out of the City Treasury during the year ending on the last day of November next preceding such examination, and shall certify and report to the Mayor and the Common Council, in the following month of January, the amount of moneys received into the treasury during such year, the amount of moneys paid out during the same period by virtue of warrants drawn on the treasury by the Controller, the amount of moneys received by the Chamberlain who shall be in office at the time of such examination, if he entered upon the execution of his duties since the last preceding report, the balance in the treasury on the last day of November preceding such examination, the amount of moneys borrowed for or on the credit of the City during such year, and the amount of bonds of the City issued during such year, with the purposes for which, and the authority under which such bonds were issued. Such Commissioners shall also compare the warrants drawn by the Controller on the treasury during the year ending on the last day of November preceding such examination, with the several laws and ordinances under which the same shall purport to have been drawn, and shall in like manner certify and report whether the Controller had power to draw such warrants; and if any shall be found which in their opinion he had no power to draw, they shall specify the same in their report with their reasons for such opinion.

SEC. 35. The said Chamberlain and Mayor shall, by written notice to the Controller, designate the banks or trust companies in which all moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City and County of New-York shall be deposited, and may by like notice in writing from time to time, change the banks or trust companies thus designated; but no such bank or trust company shall be designated unless its officers agree to pay into the City Treasury interest on the daily balances at the rate of not less than four per cent. per annum. The said Chamberlain shall keep books showing the receipts of moneys from all sources and designating the sources of the same, and also showing the amounts paid from time to time on account of the several appropriations; and no warrant shall be paid on account of any appropriation after the amount authorized to be raised for that specific purpose shall have been expended. The said Chamberlain shall, once in each week, report in writing to the Mayor and to the Controller all moneys received by him, the amounts of all warrants paid by him since his last report, and the amount remaining to the credit of the City and County of New-York respectively. The said Chamberlain shall receive the sum of $30,000 annually and no more for all his services as Chamberlain of said City, and as County Treasurer of the County of New-York, in lieu of salary and of all interest, fees, commissions and emoluments, and all such interest, fees, commissions and emoluments shall be accounted for and paid over by him to the City Treasury. He may appoint and remove at pleasure a deputy chamberlain and such clerks and assistants as may be necessary, whose salaries, together with all the expenses of his office, shall be paid wholly by him and shall in no case be a public charge. The commissions provided by law and received by him for receiving and paying over the State taxes, and all interest accrued on deposits shall be paid by him to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 36. The Law Department shall have the charge and conduct of all the law business of the Corporation and its departments, and of all law business in which the City of New-York shall be interested; the charge and conduct of the legal proceedings necessary in widening, opening or altering streets, and the preparation of all leases, deeds and other legal papers connected with any department. No officer or department shall have or employ any attorney or counsel, but it shall be the duty of the Law Department to furnish to every department and officer such advice and legal assistance as counsel or attorney, in or out of court, as may be required, and for that purpose he may assign an attorney to any department that he shall deem to need the same, and may appoint the attorney for the collection of personal taxes.

SEC. 37. The head of the Law Department shall be called "Counsel to the Corporation." He shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed as herein provided.

SEC. 38. There shall be two bureaus in this department, the chief officer of one of which shall be called the "Corporation Attorney," and the chief officer of the other of which shall be called the "Public Administrator." Such chief officers shall not receive to their own use any fees or emoluments in addition to their salaries, and they shall pay into the Treasury all costs and commissions received by them from any source whatever. All actions to recover penalties for a violation of any law or ordinance shall be brought in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and not in that of any department, and shall be conducted by the Corporation Attorney, subject to the control of the Corporation Counsel.

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 39. The Department of Police shall consist of a Board of Police, composed of three commissioners, and said board shall be the head of said department. Said commissioners, except those first appointed, shall hold office for six years, unless sooner removed as herein provided.

SEC. 40. The police force shall be appointed by said board, and shall be composed of a superintendent and three inspectors, and as many captains of police, sergeants of police, patrolmen and doormen of police, and as many clerks and employes of the police as the Board of Police may from time to time determine, and the funds appropriated allow, except that the number of patrolmen shall not be increased in any one year more than one hundred and fifty beyond the number authorized the previous year. The Board of Police may appoint not exceeding eight surgeons of police. They shall detail from the force, to be under the direction of the Mayor, not exceeding six patrolmen.

SEC. 41. The government and discipline of the Police Department shall be such as the board may, from time to time, by rules and regulations, prescribe, but members of the police force shall be removable only after written charges shall have been preferred against them, and after the charges have been examined into, upon such kind of notice to the person charged, and in such manner of examination as the rules and regulations of the Board of Police may prescribe. The clerks and employes shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the Board of Police.

SEC. 42. The Board of Police may, by resolution adopted by the unanimous vote of a full board, retire from office in such Police Department or Force, any inspector, captain, sergeant or surgeon, if disabled in the actual performance of duty, and place the person so retired on the pension-roll of the Police Life Insurance Fund, and allow him an annual retiring pension not exceeding in amount one-half the annual salary or compensation of such office. And the said board may, in like manner, retire from office in said department or force any patrolman, and place the person so retired upon the said pension-roll, and allow him an annual retiring pension of not exceeding four hundred dollars. But no such inspector, captain, sergeant, surgeon or patrolman shall be so retired from office and placed on the pension-roll except at his own request in writing, unless due notice is given him of the intention so to retire; nor unless it shall be certified to the board by two of the police surgeons that he is, in their opinion, permanently, mentally or physically, incapacitated from duty as such inspector, captain, sergeant, surgeon or patrolman; nor unless the said board shall concur in such opinion; nor unless the nature and origin of such incapacity shall be stated in the resolution so retiring him.

SEC. 43. Every person connected with the Police Department of the City of New-York, at the time this act shall take effect, and except as otherwise herein ordered, shall continue in office, and the amount of salary or compensation now paid to such person, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be the salary and compensation fixed for his office under this act; but the commissioners to be appointed under this act may fix the salary and compensation of such clerks other than policemen whom they may be authorized by law to employ.

SEC. 44. No person shall ever be appointed to membership in the police force, or continue to hold membership therein, who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has ever been convicted of crime, or who cannot read and write understandingly in the English language, or who shall not have resided within the City and State one year, but skilled officers of experience may be appointed for detective duty who have not resided as herein required.

SEC. 45. The Board of Police may, upon an emergency or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob, insurrection, pestilence, or invasion, appoint as many special patrolmen without pay from among the citizens as it may deem desirable. Either the Board of Police or the Mayor may, under similar circumstances, demand the assistance of the military of the First Division, or of any brigade, regiment, or company thereof, by order in writing, served upon the commanding officer of such division, and such commanding officer shall obey such order.

SEC. 46. During the service of any special patrolman authorized as aforesaid, he shall possess all the powers, privileges, and perform all the duties that may be by orders, rules, and regulations from time to time prescribed. Every such special patrolman shall wear a badge, to be prescribed and furnished by the Board of Police.

SEC. 47. No member of the police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Board of Police. Unexplained absence, without leave, of any member of the police force, for five days, shall be deemed and held to be a resignation by such member, and accepted as such.

SEC. 48. The Board of Police shall have power to issue subpœnas, tested in the name of its president, to compel the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings authorized by its rules and regulations. Each Commissioner of Police, or the chief clerk, is hereby authorized and empowered to administer affirmations and oaths to any persons summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding, authorized as aforesaid, or to take any depositions necessary to be made under the orders, rules, and regulations of the Board of Police, or for the purposes of this act. Any willful and corrupt false swearing, by any witness or person, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the said orders, rules, and regulations, or under this act, shall be deemed perjury, and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offense. The provisions and procedure of section three of an act entitled "An act to enable the Common Council of the City of New-York to take testimony in matters referred for investigation or inquiry," passed February eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, are hereby applied to the case of any witness subpœnaed under this section.

SEC. 49. The Board of Police may, from time to time, but with especial reference to locating the same as centrally in precincts as possible, establish, provide, and furnish stations and station-houses, or sub-stations and sub-station houses, at least one to each precinct, for the accommodation thereat of members of the police force, and as places of temporary detention for persons arrested, and property taken within the precinct, and shall also provide and furnish such business accommodations, apparatus, and articles, and provide for the care thereof, as shall be necessary for the Department of Police and the transaction of the business of the Police Department. And the money required for such purposes, and all other sums required for the Police Department, shall be estimated for and raised in the manner in this act provided generally for the estimating and raising of the necessary funds for carrying on of the work of the several departments of the City Government, and such amounts as may be required from time to time by the said department shall be paid by the Controller of said City on the requisition of the Treasurer of said department, as ordered by the board thereof, but in such sums and according to such modes and forms as shall be prescribed by the Finance Department under the provisions of law creating the same.

SEC. 50. The Board of Police are empowered, in their discretion, to enact, modify, and repeal, from time to time, orders, rules and regulations of general discipline of the subordinates under their control, but in strict conformity to the provisions of this article.

SEC. 51. The members of the police force shall possess in the City of New-York, and in every part of this State, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process, and any warrant for search or arrest, issued by any magistrate of this State, may be executed in any part thereof, by any member of the police force, and all the provisions of sections seven, eight and nine, of chapter two, title two, part four of the revised statutes, in relation to the giving and taking of bail, shall apply to this act.

SEC. 52. Each member of the police force, under the penalty of ten days' fine, or dismissal from the force, at the discretion of the board, shall, immediately upon an arrest, convey, in person, the offender before the nearest sitting magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the magistrate does not regularly hold court, or if the magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained, in a station-house or precinct thereof, until the next public sitting of the magistrate, and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. And it shall be the duty of the said board, from time to time, to provide suitable rules and regulations to prevent the undue detention of persons arrested, which rules and regulations shall be as operative and binding as if herein specially enacted.

SEC. 53. No person holding office under this department shall be liable to military or jury duty, and no officer or patrolman, while actually on duty, shall be liable to arrest on civil process, or to service of subpœna from civil courts.

SEC. 54. The Board of Police shall provide suitable accommodation for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance, in criminal proceedings; and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud, or disorderly conduct, and be in command of a sergeant of police. And it shall be the duty of all magistrates, when committing witnesses in default of bail, to commit them to such house of detention of witness. The Board of Commissioners of Police are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to cause the building now used as the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house to be used as the house for the detention of witnesses; and in which case the Board of Police are authorized and directed to take possession of the premises now used as a house for the detention of witnesses in, Mulberry-street for a station-house for the Fourteenth Precinct. And the moneys heretofore raised for the purpose of building station-houses in the Eleventh and Fourteenth Precincts are hereby transferred to, and the Board of Police are hereby authorized to use the same in building a suitable station-house for the Fourteenth Precinct, and any balance remaining may be used by the Board of Police in altering and fitting up the house for the detention of witnesses.

SEC. 55. The Board of Police shall have power, in its discretion, on conviction of a member of the force of any legal offense or neglect of duty, or violation of rules, or neglect or disobedience of orders, or incapacity, or absence without leave, or any conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or immoral conduct or conduct unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline, to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiting and withholding pay for a specified time, or dismissal from the force, but no more than ten days' pay shall be forfeited and withheld for any offense. All such fines shall be paid forthwith to the Chamberlain to the account of the Police Life Insurance Fund.

SEC. 56. Every member of the police force shall have issued to him, by the Board of Police, a proper warrant of appointment, signed by the President of said board, and Chief Clerk, or First Deputy, which warrant shall contain the date of his appointment and his rank.

SEC. 57. Each Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent thereof, and the Chief Clerk and Deputy thereof, are authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters pertaining to the department or other duties of any officer. Any willful or corrupt swearing by any person to any material fact before either of said officers shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punished in the manner now provided by law. Each member of the Police force shall take an oath of office, and subscribe the same before any officer of Police Department who is empowered to administer an oath. The Treasurer of the Board of Police shall give a bond with two sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars each for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be approved by the Controller and filed in his office.

SEC. 58. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to detail, on each day of election, at least two patrolmen to each election poll.

SEC. 59. It shall be the duty of the Police force, or any member thereof, to prevent any booth, or box, or structure for the distribution of tickets at any election, from being erected or maintained within 150 feet of any polling place within the City, and to summarily remove any such booth, box, or structure, or close and prevent the use thereof.

SEC. 60. The duties of the Police Surgeons, and the extent and bounds of their districts, shall be assigned from time to time by the rules and regulations of the Board of Police.

SEC. 61. All property or money alleged or supposed to have been feloniously obtained, or which shall be lost or abandoned, and which shall be hereafter taken into the custody of any member of the police force, or criminal court in the City of New-York, or which shall come into custody of any police justice, shall be, by such member or justice, or by order of said Court, given into the custody of and kept by the property-clerk of the police, and all such property and money shall be particularly registered by said property-clerk in a book kept for that purpose, which shall contain the name of the owner, if ascertained, the place where found, the name of the person from whom taken, with the general circumstances, the date of its receipt, the name of the officer recovering the same, the names of all claimants thereto, and any final disposition of such property or money.

SEC. 62. Whenever property or money shall be taken from persons arrested, and shall be alleged to have been feloniously obtained, or to be the proceeds of crime, and whenever so brought, with such claimant and the person arrested, before some magistrate for adjudication, and the Magistrate shall be then and there satisfied from evidence that the person arrested is innocent of the offense alleged, and that the property rightfully belongs to him, then said magistrate may thereupon, in writing, order such property or money to be returned, and the Property Clerk, if he have it, to deliver such property or money to the accused person himself, and not to any attorney, agent, or clerk of such accused person.

SEC. 63. If any claim to the ownership of such property or money shall be made on oath before the Magistrate, by or in behalf of any other persons than the person arrested, and the said accused person shall be held for trial or examination, such property or money shall remain in the custody of the Property Clerk until the discharge or conviction of the person accused.

SEC. 64. All property or money taken on suspicion of having been feloniously obtained, or of being the proceeds of crime, and for which there is no other claimant than the person from whom such property was taken, and all lost property coming into the possession of any member of the said Police force, and all property and money taken from pawnbrokers as the proceeds of crime, or by any such member from persons supposed to be insane, intoxicated, or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves, shall be transmitted, as soon as practicable, to the property clerk, to be registered and advertised for the benefit of all persons interested, and for the information of the public, as to the amount and disposition of the property so taken into custody by the Police.

SEC. 65. All property and money that shall remain in the custody of the property-clerk for the period of six months without any lawful claimant thereto, after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Police Life Insurance Fund.

SEC. 66. If any property or money placed in the custody of the property-clerk shall be desired as evidence in any police or other criminal court, such property shall be delivered to any officer who shall present an order to that effect from such court; such property, however, shall not be retained in said court, but shall be returned to said property clerk, to be disposed of according to the previous provisions of this act.

SEC. 67. The Board of Police by this act created shall possess all powers conferred upon the existing Board of Police by chapter 677 of the Laws of 1872, and any act or acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto; and shall establish in their department a bureau, which shall be called the Bureau of Street-Cleaning, the chief officer of which shall be called inspector of street cleaning, and who shall, under the supervision of the Board of Police, have charge of the cleaning of the streets, avenues, and public places of the City, and the removal of night-soil and contents of sinks and privies, and offal and dead animals. He shall supervise and enforce the provisions of any existing contract for such cleaning or removal, and shall perform such additional cleaning as, in the opinion of the Board of Health, is necessary to keep said streets, avenues, and public places clean. He shall possess all the powers and rights imposed upon or reserved to the City Inspector in any law, ordinance, or contract now in force, so far as the same relates to street-cleaning.

SEC. 68. All matters connected with the detail, transfer, and designation of police officers and policemen to duty, and all orders affecting said police officers and policemen in the discharge of their duty, shall solely emanate from the Superintendent of Police.

SEC. 69. The Superintendent of Police shall select, appoint, and remove at pleasure such number of clerks, not exceeding six, as he may deem necessary, and shall have the special and sole charge of and the organizing and direction of a detective staff at Police Headquarters, of not more than thirty, which staff shall from time to time be selected, designated, and detailed for services connected with the prompt detection of and aid in the punishment of crime, and in such mode and manner as the said Superintendent of Police may select and direct; the said selection to be of one captain (and one sergeant if deemed necessary) and the rest from patrolmen.

SEC. 70. The Superintendent of Police, in addition to his other duties, shall, with the concurrence of the Board of Police, cause to be made and kept in each police precinct a full and complete record of the name, age, birthplace, and place of residence of each inhabitant of the precinct, and such other facts as the Board of Police may from time to time direct, and shall cause a copy to be made and kept at his office, and when such records and copy are so made, it shall thereafter be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to cause the same to be revised and corrected from time to time in each year, as he may deem necessary, and to take all proper and necessary means to obtain and secure, through the patrolmen of the precincts and the residents themselves, early and full information of all changes of residence and removals, so as to keep said records as full, compete, and accurate as possible.

SEC. 71. The Police Department hereby created is hereby authorized and empowered in its name, or in the name of its president or treasurer, to take and prosecute any appropriate action or proceeding in any court of record, or to continue any action heretofore commenced for such purpose, which the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police district or its treasurer, or any other public officer or officers, but for the passage of said act, and of any other act passed since the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, could have taken and prosecuted, to compel the County of Richmond, or the Board of Supervisors of that county, or any other officer of that county, to make payment of the sums due from and owing by said County of Richmond, by reason of the failure of said county and its officers to pay to the said Board of Metropolitan Police, or to the treasurer of said Board of Police, or into the treasury of the State, the moneys required to pay the salaries and compensation of the members of the police force of the Metropolitan Police District doing duty in said County of Richmond, and defray the other lawful expenses of said police force, chargeable upon the said County of Richmond, as specified in the annual financial estimates heretofore made by the said Board of Metropolitan Police, and all moneys that may be so collected shall be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York; the moneys so due and owing, having been advanced by the said Board of Metropolitan Police, out of moneys raised in and contributed to the Metropolitan Police fund by the County of New-York.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 72. There shall be a Department of Public Works, the head or chief officer of which shall be called Commissioner of Public Works, who shall hold office for two years, and until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed as herein provided. Whenever the words "Street Commissioner" shall occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract, or document, it shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid Commissioner of Public Works, and whenever in any law, or in any ordinance of the Corporation, the words "Street Department" shall occur, it shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the Department of Public Works and the Commissioner thereof. The Commissioner of Public Works may appoint a Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, who shall, in addition to his other powers, possess every power and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of said Commissioner, whenever so empowered by said Commissioner by written authority, designating therein a period of time, not extending beyond the term of office of the said Commissioner of Public Works, during which said power and duty may be exercised; and such designation and authority shall be duly filed in and remain on record in the Department of Public Works. The said Deputy Commissioner of Public Works shall possess the like authority in the case of the absence or disability of the Commissioner of Public Works. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to remove all obstructions now existing, or which may hereafter be placed upon any street or sidewalk, or public ground not inclosed in any public park. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall affect or prevent the continuance of any proceedings already commenced.

SEC. 73. The said Department shall have cognizance and control—

1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water.
2. Of the collection of the revenues arising from the sale or use of the Croton water.
3. Of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places, and avenues.
4. Of the repairing and construction of public roads.
5. Of the care of public buildings.
6. Of the filling of sunken lots.
7. Of public sewers and drainage.
8. Of street vaults.
9. Of paving, repairing, and repaving streets, and keeping the same clear of obstructions.
10. Of digging and constructing wells.

SEC. 74. There shall be the following bureaus in the Department of Public Works:

1. A bureau for laying water-pipes, and the construction and repair of sewers, wells, and hydrants, paving and repaving and repairing streets; the chief officer of which shall be called "water surveyor."
2. A bureau for the collection of the revenue derived from the sale and use of Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be called "water register."
3. A bureau having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be called Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, with power to appoint and remove at pleasure, and detail a staff of assistant engineers. He and they may delegate to this bureau any power and duty now conferred by law or ordinance on the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
4. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets; the chief officer of which shall be called "superintendent of street improvements."
5. A bureau of lamps and gas; the chief officer of which shall be called "superintendent of lamps and gas."
6. A bureau of streets and roads; the chief officer of which shall be called "superintendent of streets."
7. A bureau of repairs and supplies, which shall have cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands, and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; the chief officer of which shall be called "superintendent of repairs and supplies," and shall be a practical builder.
8. A bureau for the collection of assessments; the chief officer of which shall be called "collector of assessments," and his assistants "deputy collectors."
9. A bureau for the removal of incumbrances on the streets or sidewalks, the chief officer of which shall be called the "superintendent of incumbrances," to whom all complaints shall be made, and by whom such incumbrances shall be removed.

SEC. 75. The Commissioner of Public Works is authorized from time to time to contract, as provided in Section 97 of this act, for lighting the streets, avenues, and places of the City with gas, but shall not make any arrangement or agreement with any company or companies for such purpose for a period longer than three years at any given time. * * *

SEC. 76. The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause water meters, of approved pattern and suitable for the purpose, to be designated by said Commissioner, to be placed in all stores, workshops, hotels, manufactories, public edifices, at wharves, ferry-houses, stables, and in all the places in which water is furnished for business consumption by the Department of Public Works, so that all water so furnished therein or thereat may be measured and known by the said department, and for the purpose of ascertaining the ratable proportion which consumers of water should pay for the water therein or thereat received and used. Thereafter, as shall be determined by the Commissioner of Public Works, the said department shall make out all bills and charges for water furnished by them to each and every consumer as aforesaid, to whose consumption a meter as aforesaid is affixed, in ratable proportion to the water consumed, as ascertained by the meter on his or her premises or places occupied or used as aforesaid. All expenses of meters, their connections and setting, water rates, and other lawful charges for the supply of Croton water, shall be a lien upon the premises where such water is supplied, as now provided by law. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to remit or prevent the due collection of arrearages or charges for water consumption, heretofore incurred, nor interfere with the proper liens therefor, nor of charges, or rates, or liens hereafter to be incurred for water consumption in any dwelling-house, building, or place which may not contain one of the meters aforesaid. The Department of Public Works hereby created shall have and possess all the powers and functions heretofore or now possessed by the Department of Public Parks, or the Department of Public Works in relation to the Boulevard (road or public drive,) streets, avenues, and roads above Fifty-ninth street not embraced within the limits of any park or public place, and all provisions of law conferring powers or devolving duties upon the Department of Public Parks in relation thereto are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the said Department of Public Works.

ARTICLE IX.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SEC. 77. The Department of Public Charities and Correction shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a board of three persons, which board shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon such department by special laws and by the provisions of chapter 510 of the Laws of 1860, and the acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act. The commissioners, except those first appointed, shall hold office for six years, unless sooner removed as herein provided. There shall be, under said commissioners, a Bureau of Charities and a Bureau of Correction. The Bureau of Charities shall have charge of all matters relating to persons not criminals. The Bureau of Correction shall have charge of all matters relating to criminals.

ARTICLE X.

OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 78. The Fire Department shall have for its head a board, to consist of three persons, to be known as Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York, who, except those first appointed, shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed, as herein provided.

SEC. 79. There shall be in this department three bureaus. One bureau shall be charged with the duty of preventing and extinguishing fires, and of protecting property from water used at fires, the principal officer of which shall be called Chief of Department. Another bureau shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the storage, sale, and use of combustible materials, the principal officer of which shall be called Inspector of Combustibles. Another bureau shall be charged with the investigation of the origin and causes of fires, the principal officer of which shall be called the Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties now possessed and performed by the Fire Marshal appointed pursuant to chapter 383 of the Laws of 1870, and chapter 584 of the Laws of 1871, and the acts amendatory or supplementary thereof. Such Fire Marshal and his assistants shall hereafter be appointed by the Board of Fire Commissioners, who shall possess all the powers with reference thereto conferred by said acts upon the Board of Police.

SEC. 80. The officers and members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department shall be removable only after written charges shall hvae been preferred against them, and after the charges shall have been examined into, upon such reasonable notice to the person charged, and in such manner of examination as the rules and regulations of the Board of Fire Commissioners may prescribe. Sections forty-one, forty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-six, fifty-seven, sixty-one, and sixty-two of the act hereby amended, are hereby made applicable to the Fire Department and its subordinates, so far as the same are pertinent, in the same manner as if the same were therein named. Any fines collected from subordinates may be disposed of in such manner as the Fire Commissioners shall direct.

SEC. 81. No person shall ever be appointed to membership in the Fire Department, or continue to hold membership therein, who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has ever been convicted of any crime, or who cannot read and write understandingly in the English language, or who shall not have resided in the City and State one year.

SEC. 82. The officers, firemen, and appointees of the Fire Department, with their apparatus of all kinds, when on duty, shall have the right of way at any fire, and in any highway, street, or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind, except those carrying the United States mail. And any person who shall refuse the right of way, or in any way obstruct any fire apparatus or any of said officers while in performance of duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to punishment for the same.

SEC. 83. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than sixty days, for a person not so enrolled or employed, or appointed by the said department, to wear the whole or any part of the uniform or insignia prescribed to be worn by the rules and regulations of the board, or do any act as fireman not duly authorized by the board hereby created, or to interfere with the property or apparatus of the Fire Department in any manner, unless by authority of the department.

SEC. 84. No person holding office under this department shall be liable to military or jury duty while performing his duty as a fireman.

SEC. 85. It shall be the duty of said department to make suitable regulations under which its officers and men shall be required to wear any appropriate uniform and badge by which, in case of fire and at other times, the authority and relations of such officers and men in said department may be known, as the exigency of their duties may require.

ARTICLE XI.

OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 86. The Health Department shall consist of the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the port, and two officers to be called "Commissioners of Health," one of whom shall have been a practicing physician in said City for a period of five years preceding his appointment. The Commissioner of Health, who is not a physician, shall be the President of the Board, and shall be so designated in his appointment. These several officers shall together constitute a board, which shall be the head of the Health Department. The Commissioners of Health, except those first appointed, shall hold their offices for six years, unless sooner removed as herein provided.

SEC. 87. There shall be two bureaus in this department. The chief officer of one bureau shall be called the "sanitary inspector;" he shall, at the time of his appointment, have been, for at least five years, a practicing physician in the City of New-York, and he shall be the chief executive officer of said department. The chief officer of the second bureau shall be called the "register of records," and in said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage, and death, and all inquisitions of coroners which shall occur or be taken within the City of New-York; but in cases of inquests, where the jury shall find that death was caused by negligence or malicious injury, only a copy of the record need be filed in said bureau. Said Board of Health may, by rules, prescribe the manner in which the coroners shall perform their duties, and a willful neglect to comply with such rules shall be a cause of removal by the Governor. Said board may, with the consent of the Board of Police, impose any portion of the duties of subordinates in said department upon subordinates in the Police Department, and may delegate any portion of its powers to the President or Sanitary Inspector, to be exercised when the board is not in session.

SEC. 88. It shall be the duty of said board, immediately upon organization under this act, to cause to be conformed to this article the code of laws and regulations then or lately adopted by the existing Board of Health, which shall be called the "sanitary code." And said Health Department is hereby authorized and empowered to add to such sanitary code from time to time additional provisions for the security of life and health in the City of New-York, and therein to distribute appropriate powers and duties to the members and employes of the Board of Health. Any violation of said code shall be treated and punished as a misdemeanor, and the offender shall also be liable to pay a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered in a civil action in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the City of New-York. Whenever, in any law of this State, any power or duty shall be conferred or enjoined upon any board of health, or in relation to the existing Board of Health, except as herein provided, the same shall be applicable to the department hereby created. All orders duly made by the existing Board of Health, and by their terms or necessary legal effect to be executed in the City of New-York, may be executed, and the execution thereof compelled, and the execution of such of them as are partly executed may be completed by the Department of Health hereby created; and the said orders may be severally rescinded or modified by last said department, with like effect as could have been done by the existing Board of Health at the time the said orders were severally made. The said department may discharge all liens upon real estate in the City of New-York, created in proceedings instituted by the existing Board of Health, in the same manner and for the same causes that, by laws existing January first, eighteen hundred and seventy, they could be discharged by the existing Board of Health.

ARTICLE XII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

SEC. 89. The Department of Public Parks shall control and manage all public parks and public places, which are the realty of the City of New-York, except the buildings in the City Hall Park, and save as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 90. This department shall be under the charge of a board to consist of five members, who, except those first appointed, shall hold their offices for five years, unless sooner removed as herein provided. The persons first appointed shall be appointed and hold office for one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, unless sooner removed, as herein provided.

ARTICLE XIII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

SEC. 91. There shall be a department called the Department of Buildings, the head of which shall be called Superintendent of Buildings, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be appointed; but no person shall be appointed Superintendent of Buildings who shall not have been an architect or a practical builder. The powers and duties of said department, its officers and employes and subordinates, shall continue as now authorized by special laws (except as modified or repealed by this act) in relation to buildings in the City of New-York.

SEC. 92. Whenever in any act the words department for the "survey and inspection of buildings," or superintendent of buildings shall occur, applicable to the City of New-York, the same shall be taken to mean the Department of Buildings and the Superintendent of Buildings herein authorized.

ARTICLE XIV.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 93. The Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall consist of a President, who shall be so designated in his appointment, and two commissioners, who together shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties now possessed and performed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. They may regulate and abolish the subordinate offices and bureaus, as shall seem most advantageous to the public service. They shall, except those first appointed, hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed as herein provided.

ARTICLE XV.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

SEC. 94. There shall be a department of docks, the head of which shall be a board consisting of three persons residing in the City of New-York, who, except those first appointed, shall hold office for the term of six years, unless sooner removed as herein provided, and shall possess such powers and perform such duties as are now possessed by the existing Department of Docks.

ARTICLE XVI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, POWERS, AND LIMITATIONS.

SEC. 95. A majority of the members of a board in any department of the City Government, and also of the Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments, shall constitute a quorum to fully perform and discharge any act or duty authorized, possessed by, or imposed upon any department or any board aforesaid, and with the same legal effect as if every member of any such board aforesaid had been present, except as otherwise herein specially provided. Each board may, except as herein otherwise provided, choose in its own pleasure one of its members, who shall be its president and treasurer, and may appoint a chief clerk or secretary. No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, boards, or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense.

SEC. 96. Whatever provisions and regulations other than those herein specially authorized may become requisite for the fuller organization, perfecting and carrying out of the powers and duties prescribed to any department by this act, shall be provided for by ordinance of the Common Council, who are authorized to enact such necessary ordinances; except that the Common Council shall never pass an ordinance in relation to regulating the internal affairs of any of the departments herein authorized, or the workings of any of the bureaus, or the duties of any of the subordinate officers of the Corporation, or the number of persons to be employed in said department, except upon the previous application in writing therefor of the head of the department to be affected by said ordinance, and it shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons (save as herein otherwise provided) to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the City shall be intrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust, which security shall be annually renewed; but the security first taken shall remain in force until new security shall be given.

SEC. 97. All contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished, except printing and advertising, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bureaus, shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the Common Council. Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than $1,000, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless, by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each board, it shall be otherwise ordered; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice duly advertised in the *City Record*, said notice to be published at least ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Counsel to the Corporation as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Controller. All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Controller, but the opening of the bids shall not be postponed if the Controller shall, after one notice, fail to attend. If the lowest bidder shall neglect or refuse to accept the contract within forty-eight hours after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or proposal, it shall be readvertised and relet as above provided. In case any work shall be abandoned by any contractor, it shall be readvertised and relet by the head of the appropriate department, in the manner in this section provided.

SEC. 98. All property sold under the authority of the Common Council shall be sold at auction, after previous public notice, under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department. Every contract, when made and entered into, as before provided for, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be filed in the Department of Finance; a receipt for each payment, made on account of or in satisfaction of the same, shall be indorsed on the said contract by the party receiving the warrant, which warrant shall be only given to the person interested in such contract, or his authorized representative. The proceeds of all sales made under and by virtue of this section shall be by the officer receiving the same immediately deposited with the Chamberlain, and the account of sales, verified by the officer making the sales, shall be immediately filed in the office of the Controller. No expenditure for work or supplies, involving an amount for which no contract is required, shall be made, except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure has been duly authorized and appropriated.

SEC. 99. Every person who shall be appointed or elected to any office under this act shall receive a certificate of appointment, designating the term for which such person has been appointed or elected.

SEC. 100. Every person elected or appointed to office under the City Government shall, on or before the 1st day of January next succeeding such election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe, before the Mayor, or any judge of a court of record, an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of his office; which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the Mayor.

SEC. 101. Any officer of the City Government, or person employed in its service, who shall willfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act, or commit any fraud upon the City, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the City; and any person who shall willfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act shall be guilty of perjury.

SEC. 102. No officer of the City Government shall, except as herein otherwise provided, have or receive to his own use any fees, perquisites, or commissions, or any percentage; but every such officer shall be paid by a fixed salary, and all fees, percentages, and commissions received by any such officer shall be the property of the City. And every officer who shall receive any fees, perquisites, commissions, or percentages shall, before he shall be entitled to receive any salary, make under oath a detailed return to the Controller, showing the amount of all such fees, commissions, percentages, or perquisites received by him since the last preceding report, the person from whom received, and the reason for its payment, and shall produce the receipt of the Chamberlain, showing the payment to him, by said officer, of the aggregate amount thereof. All sums received for licenses or permits shall be paid over weekly, without deduction by the officers or department receiving them, to the Chamberlain.

SEC. 103. The salaries of all officers paid from the City Treasury, whose offices now exist, but are not embraced in any department, except judges of courts of record, shall be fixed by the Board of Apportionment. Such board may, by a majority vote, reduce any such salaries, but shall not increase the salary of any office, the compensation of which now exceeds $3,000.

SEC. 104. The salaries of all officers whose offices may be created by the Common Council for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, shall be prescribed by ordinance or resolution to be passed by the Common Council, and approved as hereinbefore provided for the approval of ordinances or resolutions.

SEC. 105. No bid shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

SEC. 106. Every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given to any member of the Common Council, or any officer of the Corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action, or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, or judgment, or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may be then pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift or promise, or undertaking to make the same under any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment, or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause, or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust, or appointment under the City of New-York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

SEC. 107. No member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council; nor in the purchase of any real estate, or other property belonging to the corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said corporation. If any person in this section mentioned, shall, during the time for which he was elected or appointed, knowingly acquire an interest in any contract or work with the City, or any department or officer thereof, unless the same shall be devolved upon him by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit his office, and be punished as for a misdemeanor. All such contracts in which any such person is or becomes interested, shall, at the option of the Controller, be forfeited and void. No person in this section named shall give or promise to give any portion of his compensation, or any money or valuable thing to any officer of the City, or to any other person in consideration of his having been appointed, elected or employed as such officer, agent, clerk or employe, under the penalty of forfeiting his office, and being forever disqualified from being elected, appointed or employed in the service of the City.

SEC. 108. There shall continue to be, as now provided and recognized by special laws and ordinances, a board of commissioners of the sinking fund, composed of the Mayor, Recorder, Chamberlain, Controller, and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated, and ratified by existing laws and ordinances. The said board shall have power to sell or lease, for the highest marketable price or rental, at public auction, or by sealed bids, and always after public advertisement and appraisal under the direction of said board, any City property. But if said property be market property, it shall not be sold or leased unless under a condition that the purchaser or lessee thereof shall maintain said market property as, and for the purposes of a public market, for at least ten years from and after such sale or lease, and under due ordinances of the Common Council or of the Board of Health, or under stipulations in the deed of sale or lease. The proceeds of said sale or leasing shall, on receipt thereof, after paying necessary charges, be immediately paid to the credit of the sinking fund. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, in their discretion, and they are hereby empowered in such discretion, to cancel any portion of the indebtedness of the said City, held by them, which is by law redeemable from the sinking fund, and to sell any stocks and bonds which they may hold that are not payable from said fund, and with the proceeds of such sale of stocks and bonds to buy any other stocks and bonds which are payable from said fund.

SEC. 109. No real estate, or buildings, other than such as are actually and exclusively occupied for religious worship, or orphan asylums, or as a free or foundling hospital, or a free library, or incorporated college, or cemetery, or belong to the city, the State or the United States, or such institutions as are exempted by any general law of the State, shall be exempt from taxation or assessment.

SEC. 110. All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, manner of conducting elections, and canvass and estimate of votes at general elections, shall apply to each election of City officers.

SEC. 111. The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, shall hereafter together form a board to be known as "the Board of Street-opening and Improvement," in place and stead of the Board of Street-openings heretofore constituted by law, and shall have all the powers and authority as to laying out, opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering, and closing streets or avenues or parts of street or avenues in that part of the City of New-York south of Fifty-ninth-street, now in any manner otherwise conferred and vested by any other law or provision thereof, or under existing laws which relate to altering the map or plan of said City; and the said board are hereby authorized and empowered, whenever they may deem it for public interest so to do, to alter the map or plan of New-York City so as to lay out new streets in said part of said City, and from time to time to cause maps, showing the several streets or avenues so laid out, opened, widened, straightened, extended, altered, or closed by them, to be certified by them and filed, one in the office of the Department of Public Works of said City, and one in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of said City, and it shall be the duty of the said Counsel to the Corporation, on the filing of said maps in his office, together with a requisition in writing of said board, immediately to take proceedings in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City, to acquire title for the use of the public to the land required for the streets and avenues so laid out, opened, widened, straightened, extended, or altered, and for that purpose to make application to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, and in such manner as the said board shall direct, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, indicating in such application the land required for that purpose by reference to said maps on file as aforesaid; and the proceedings to acquire title to such lands shall be had pursuant to such acts as shall be then in force relative to the opening, straightening, extending, widening, or altering streets, roads, avenues, and public squares and places in the City of New-York, which said acts, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, are hereby made applicable to the streets and avenues or parts of streets and avenues so laid out, opened, widened, straightened, extended, and altered, and to the proceedings authorized hereby, except that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment who may be appointed by the Supreme Court for acquiring title to any land required for the purposes of this section may assess therefor all such parties and persons, lands and tenements, as they may deem to be benefited by such improvement, and to the extent and amount which they may deem such parties, persons, lands, and tenements benefited thereby; and the said board is also authorized and empowered to close all such streets and avenues, or such parts thereof, as they may deem for the public interest so to do, and direct the said Counsel to the Corporation to take such proceedings in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty for the closing of such streets or avenues or parts thereof, as are now or shall then be provided by law, who shall thereupon apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of commissioners of estimate and assessment in the matter of the closing of said street, avenue, or part thereof in the manner provided by law. And said board is also authorized and empowered to discontinue any and all legal proceedings taken for laying out, opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering, or closing streets or avenues, or parts of streets or avenues, south of Fifty-ninth-street, under this act, at any time before the confirmation of the report of the commissioners of estimate and assessment in such proceedings, if in the opinion of said board the public interest requires such discontinuance, and with power to cause new proceedings to be taken in such cases for the appointment of new commissioners. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum, but the vote of a majority of all the members thereof shall be necessary to any act of said board. The Controller of the City of New-York is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount the amount of such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for each current year. No action shall be maintained against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, unless the claim on which the action is brought has been presented to the Controller, and he has neglected for thirty days after such presentment to pay the same. Before any execution shall be issued on any judgment recovered upon such a claim, a notice of the recovery thereof shall also be given to the Controller, and he shall be allowed ten days, to provide for its payment by the issue of revenue bonds in the usual manner, according to law.

SEC. 112. The Mayor shall, from time to time, appoint and remove at pleasure one officer who, together with the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, shall be Commissioners of Accounts. It shall be their duty, once in three months, and oftener if they deem it proper, to examine all vouchers and accounts in the offices of the Controller and Chamberlain, and to make, and publish in the *City Record*, a detailed statement of the financial condition of the City, showing the amount of its funded and floating debt, the amount received and expended since the last preceding report, with a classification of the sources of revenue and expenditure, and such other information as they shall deem proper. They shall from time to time make an examination of the expenses of the several departments and officers, and make such recommendations to the Board of Apportionment and other officers with reference thereto, and particularly with reference to salaries and duties, as they deem advisable. Any one of such commissioners shall have authority at any time to make any such examination.

SEC. 113. The heads of all departments, except the Police Department, and the chiefs of each and every bureau of said departments, or any of them, except the Police Department, shall, with reasonable promptness, furnish, to any tax-payer desiring the same, a true and certified copy of any book, account, or paper, kept by such department, bureau, or officer, or such part thereof as may be demanded, upon payment of five cents for every hundred words thereof by the person demanding the same.

All books, accounts, and papers, in any department or bureau thereof, except the Police Department, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any tax-payer, subject to any reasonable rules and regulations in regard to the time and manner of such inspection, as such department, bureau, or officer, may make in regard to the same, in order to secure the safety of such books, accounts, and papers, and the proper use of them by the department, bureau, or officer. In case such inspection shall be refused, such tax-payer, on his sworn petition, describing the particular book, account, or paper that he desires to inspect, may, upon notice of not less than one day to such department, bureau, or officer, apply to any justice of the Supreme Court for leave to make such inspection, as such justice shall by his order authorize, and specify the time and manner of such inspection in said order.

SEC. 114. It shall be the duty of the Controller to publish in the *City Record*, two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made, and the cash balance or surplus; and in every such statement the different sources of City revenue and the amount received from each, the several appropriations made, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each, the moneys borrowed on the credit of the corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

SEC. 115. Any alderman, commissioner, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, may, if a judge shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order to be made on application based on an affidavit of the Mayor or of the Controller, or any other five aldermen, or any commissioner of accounts, requiring such examination, and signed by any justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Department, directing such examination to be publicly made at the chamber of said court, or at the office of said department, on a day and hour to be named, not less, however, than forty-eight hours after personal service of said order. Such examination shall be confined to an inquiry into any alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violations of the provisions of law, or any want of mechanical qualification for any inspectorship of public work, or any neglect of duty in acting as such inspector, or any delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office or the discharge or neglect of duty, of which it is alleged in the application for said order, that such alderman, head of department, or other aforementioned officer, has knowledge or information. Such alderman, commissioner, head of department, or other aforesaid officer, shall answer such pertinent questions relative thereto, and produce such books and papers in his custody, or under his control, as the Justice shall direct, and the examination may be continued from time to time, as such Justice may order, but the answers of the party charged shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding; provided, however, that for all false answers on material points he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of the crime of perjury. The proceedings may be continued before any other justice in said district, and other witnesses, as well as the parties making such application, may, in the discretion of said justice, be compelled to attend and be examined, touching such alleged delinquencies. Such justice may punish any refusal to attend such examination, or to answer any questions pursuant to his order, as for a contempt of court, and shall have as full power and authority to enforce obedience to the order or directions of himself, or any other justice, as any justices of the Supreme Court may now have, or shall possess, to enforce obedience or to punish contempt in any case or matter whatever, and shall impose costs upon those promoting such an examination not exceeding $250, if he thinks there was no probable cause for making the application hereinbefore provided for, the said costs to be paid to the officer or person examined, and for which the said officer or person may have judgment and an execution. The examination, herein above provided for, shall be reduced to writing, and be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New-York, and be at all reasonable times accessible to the public, and notice of the same given to the department in which said officer is employed.

SEC. 116. In every department there shall be kept a record of all transactions, to be accessible to the public, and once a week a brief abstract, omitting formal language, shall be made of all transactions, and of all contracts awarded and entered into for work and material of every description, which abstract shall contain the name or names and residences by street and number, of the party or parties to the contract, and of their sureties, if any. A copy of such abstract shall be promptly transmitted to the person designated to prepare the *City Record*, and shall be published therein. Notices of all appointments and removals from office, and all changes of salaries, shall, in like manner, within one week after they are made, be transmitted to and published in the *City Record*.

SEC. 117. There shall be published daily, (Sundays and legal holidays excepted,) under a contract to be made as hereinafter provided, a paper to be known as the *City Record*. The Mayor shall appoint a proper person to supervise the preparation and publication of the same, and fix his salary. All the expenses connected with its publication and distribution, except the salary of the person appointed to supervise the same, shall be covered by a contract for printing, to be made in the same manner as other contracts. There shall be inserted in said *City Record* nothing aside from such official matters as are in this act expressly authorized, unless in the contract for printing the same there shall be reserved to the contractor the right to insert advertisements, in which case they shall be distinctly designated as not official. The contract for the publication of the *City Record* shall provide for furnishing, free of charge, to the City, not more than 1,000 copies thereof, also for a gratuitous distribution to every newspaper regularly printed in the City of New-York, when it shall apply for the same, of two copies, and to every public library or public institution in said City which shall apply for the same, of one copy. Copies of the same shall be sold by the publisher at a price to be fixed by the officers making the contract.

All advertising required to be done for the City, and all notices required by law or ordinance to be published in corporation papers, shall be inserted, at the public expense, only in the *City Record*, and a publication therein shall be a sufficient compliance with any law or ordinance requiring publication of such matters or notices; but there may be inserted in the four daily newspapers having the largest circulation in said City, and in one newspaper published in the German language, to be designated by the Board of Apportionment, brief advertisements calling attention to any contracts intended to be awarded, and referring for full information to said *City Record*. No money shall be paid from the City Treasury for advertising, hereafter done, except such as is herein authorized, and no action shall be maintained or judgment obtained against the City for any advertising hereafter done, except such as is herein authorized. The copies of the *City Record* furnished to the City shall be distributed to the several departments and officers, and to such persons and in such manner as the Mayor shall direct.

All printing for said City, including the printing of the *City Record*, shall be executed, and all stationery shall be supplied under contracts, to be entered into by the Controller and the Commissioner of Public Works. The first contract for printing the *City Record* shall be awarded after an advertisement in the five daily newspapers printed in said City, having the largest circulation therein, for at least two weeks, inviting proposals. All proposals for printing and stationery shall be based upon specifications to be filed in the Department of Public Works, which shall set forth with accuracy the number of every description of printed blanks; also, each description of stationery or blank books, in ordinary use in the Board of Aldermen and the respective departments, and likely to be required during the year, for which such contract is to be given; and the bids shall be given for such number of each printed description of blanks, or of each article of stationery, (including under the head of stationery, letter or writing paper, or envelopes with printed headings or indorsements,) as are specified, and for such additional number as may be required, giving the price for blanks of every description, and the price for all other printing "per thousand ems" or for "rule and figure work." Separate contracts shall be made with the lowest bidder for any one description of printing, or any article of stationery involving an expense of more than five hundred dollars. Twenty per cent. of the amount becoming due from time to time shall be withheld by the Controller until the completion of the contract; and in case the contractor shall fail to fulfill the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works, then said commissioner may declare said contract to be annulled, and the twenty per cent. so reserved to be forfeited to the City, and he and the Controller shall immediately give notice for other bids for such printing during the remainder of the term of contract. No judgment shall be recovered against the City for printing or stationery done or furnished unless done or furnished under a contract where, under the provisions of this act, a contract is necessary, or under a valid contract or a contract now in force, or unless upon evidence of a contract made as provided in this section. Separate contracts may be made at any time for engraving, lithographing, wood-cuts, maps, or other picture work, as the same may be required; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to require a separate contract for each engraving, lithograph, wood-cut or map, unless the officers aforesaid shall deem the same advisable for the interests of the City.

No more than one thousand copies of any message of the Mayor, or report of any head of a department, and no more than five hundred copies of any report of a committee of the Board of Aldermen, shall be printed, apart from the *City Record*. Neither the work known as the Manual of the Common Council nor any similar work shall be printed at the public expense, but there shall be published in the *City Record*, within the month of January in each year, a list of all subordinates employed in any department, (except laborers,) with their salaries and residences, by street numbers, and all changes in such subordinates or salaries shall be so published within one week after they are made. It shall be the duty of all heads of departments to furnish to the person appointed to supervise the publication of the *City Record*, everything required to be inserted therein. The said person shall have the power to make requisitions in writing upon the heads of departments to furnish the information necessary to make up such list according to rules prescribed by him and approved by the Controller; and such information must be supplied by the department within ten days after such requisition. He shall also have power to require such information in the same manner, every three months, and all other information in the control of said heads of departments necessary to perform his duties under this section. He shall include in his list the number of laborers, designating the departments in which they are employed, and if practicable the numbers employed in the prosecution of specific work and the amounts paid to them. He shall also cause to be printed in each issue of the *City Record* a separate statement of the hours during which all public offices in the City are open for business, and at which each court regularly opens and adjourns, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such courts are held. The detailed canvass of votes at every election shall be published only in the *City Record*. The Mayor may order the insertion of any official matter or report in the *City Record*.

SEC. 118. The Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, shall constitute a Board of Apportionment and Audit, who shall, annually, between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of December, meet, and by the affirmative vote of three members, make a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New-York, in each department and branch thereof, for the then next ensuing financial year. In such provisional estimate they shall include such sum as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the said City and County which shall become due and payable within said year, and such sum as shall be necessary to pay the principal of any bonds and stocks which may become due and payable from taxes during said year, and also so much as may be necessary to pay the proportion of the State tax required to be paid by the City and County of New-York in said year. Such provisional estimate shall be prepared in such detail as to the aggregate sum allowed to each department and bureau as the said Board of Apportionment shall deem advisable. For the purpose of making said provisional estimates, the heads of departments shall, at least thirty days before the said provisional estimate is made, as herein provided, send to the Board of Apportionment an estimate in writing, herein called a departmental estimate, of the mount of expenditure, specifying in detail the objects thereof required in their respective departments, including a statement of each of the salaries of their officers, clerks, employes, and subordinates. The same statement as to salaries and expenditures shall be made by all other persons having power to fix or authorize them. A duplicate of these departmental estimates and statement shall be made at the same time to the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Apportionment shall consider such departmental estimates and other statements in making the provisional estimates herein provided, and in approving the salaries of the officers, clerks, and other persons before named. After such provisional estimate is made by the Board of Apportionment, it shall be submitted by said board within ten days to the Board of Aldermen, whereupon a special meeting of said board shall be called to consider such provisional estimate. The Board of Apportionment shall cause such provisional estimate, and the reasons for it in detail, to be laid before the Board of Aldermen, whose duty it shall be carefully to consider and investigate the said provisional estimate, and the reasons assigned therefor, but such considerations and investigations shall not continue beyond fifteen days. Any objections to, or rectifications of said provisional estimate made by said Board of Aldermen, shall be made by said board in writing, and transmitted by the clerk thereof to the Board of Apportionment, who shall proceed to the consideration of such objections or rectifications, and after such consideration shall make a final estimate. Should the board overrule the objections or suggestions made by the Board of Aldermen, the reasons for such action shall be published in the *City Record*. After the final estimate is made in accordance herewith, it shall be signed by the members; and when so signed, the said several sums shall be and become appropriated to the several purposes and departments therein named. The said estimate shall be filed in the office of the Controller, and published in the *City Record*. The aggregate amount so estimated shall be certified by the Controller to the Supervisors of the County of New-York; and it shall be the duty of said Supervisors, and they are hereby empowered and directed annually to cause to be raised, according to law, and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the City and County of New-York, the said amounts so estimated and certified as aforesaid. The first meeting of said board in every year shall be called by notice from the Mayor, personally served upon the members of said board. Subsequent meetings shall be called as the said board shall direct. At such meetings the Mayor shall preside, and one of the number shall act as secretary.

In addition to the estimate herein provided for, the said board may, from time to time, as they deem it advisable, by the affirmative vote of three members, authorize the issue of any stocks or bonds for the purpose of withdrawing or taking up at maturity any stocks or bonds of the City then outstanding; but the said bonds or their proceeds shall be applied exclusively to the payment, purchase, and extinction of such maturing bonds in such manner that the aggregate of the stocks or bonds of said City outstanding shall not be increased thereby for a longer period than is necessary in effecting said change.

The said Board of Apportionment may, from time to time, by the affirmative vote of three members, authorize the issue of the whole or any portion of any stock or bonds which are now by law authorized, to be issued, upon compliance with the provisions of law authorizing them. The said Board of Apportionment may, from time to time, on the application of the head of any department, authorize the transfer from one bureau or purpose to another in the same department of any sum theretofore appropriated for the purpose of such department or bureau, but no department or officer shall incur any expense in excess of the sum appropriated. All provisions of law requiring the raising, appropriation or payment of money, or the issue of bonds, stocks, or other obligations of the City, or relating to the incurring of any liability on the part or behalf of the City, or the distribution of any money, except those providing for the payment of the debt of the City and for the proportion of the State tax imposed upon said City, and except in cases where judgment may be rendered against the said City, shall be construed only as conferring a discretionary power to raise, appropriate or pay said money, issue said bonds, stock or obligations, or incur said liability, or distribute said money, and not as obligatory; and the same shall not be raised, appropriated, paid, issued, incurred, or distributed by the City or by any officer in said laws named, unless the Board of Apportionment shall deem it advisable, and shall by a concurrent vote authorize the same.

The Board of Apportionment may, within forty days after the passage hereof, revise and readjust, in accordance with the provisions hereof, the apportionment heretofore made. All the provisions of law creating any Board of Apportionment and Audit, or either, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not prior to the organization of the Board of Apportionment by this act created, affect any act heretofore done or directed to be done.

SEC. 119. No appropriation or payment for the contesting of the office of Mayor, or any seat in the Board of Aldermen, or office in any department, or the office of any officer whose salary is paid from the City Treasury, shall be made to any but the prevailing party. Nor shall any such appropriation or payment be made to such prevailing party, except upon the written certificate of the chief officer of the Law Department, as to the value of the services rendered in the case. In case an officer is ordered to be examined, in pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Law Department shall assign counsel to the officer making the application; but should such officer see fit to employ other counsel than that assigned by the Law Department, then, and in that event, no appropriation or payment shall be made for his or their payment, except upon a certificate of the justice or justices before whom the proceedings have been had, that there was probable cause for taking such proceedings.

SEC. 120. Any person holding office, whether by election or appointment, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold, or retain any other civil office of honor, trust, or emolument under the Government of the United States, (except commissioners for the taking of bail,) or of the State, (except the office of notary public, or commissioner of deeds, or officer of the National Guard,) or who shall hold or accept any other office connected with the Government of the City of New-York, or who shall accept a seat in the Legislature, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated every office held by him. No person shall hold two City or County offices, except as expressly provided in this act, nor shall any officer under the City Government hold or retain an office under the County Government, except when he holds such office ex-officio, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and in such case he shall draw no salary for such ex-officio office.

SEC. 121. No street, avenue or public place in the City of New-York, which has been once paved, and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved at their expense, unless such paving be petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property (who shall also be the owners of a majority of the front feet) on the line of the proposed improvement; and any ordinance or resolution heretofore passed for any repavement, which has not been petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected, and for which no contract has been entered into or award of contract made, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void. No patented pavement shall be laid, and no patented article shall be advertised for, contracted for or purchased, except under such circumstances that there can be a fair and reasonable opportunity for competition, and on conditions to secure the same to be prescribed by the Board of Apportionment.

SEC. 122. The annual salaries to be paid to persons herein named shall be as follows, and such salaries shall be in full for all services rendered by them to the City or County, in any capacity whatever:

To the Mayor, fifteen thousand dollars.

To the Controller, twelve thousand dollars.

To the Commissioner of Public Works, ten thousand dollars.

To the Corporation Counsel, fifteen thousand dollars, and all legal costs recovered by him.

To the President of the Board of Police, eight thousand dollars.

To the Commissioners of Police, other than the President, six thousand five hundred dollars.

To the President of the Department of Parks, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Commissioners of Parks, other than the President, nothing.

To the President of the Fire Department, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Fire Commissioners, other than the President, six thousand dollars.

To the President of the Department of Charities and Correction, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, other than the President, five thousand dollars.

To the President of the Health Department, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Commissioner of Health, other than the President, five thousand dollars.

To the members of the Board of Aldermen, other than the President, three thousand dollars each.

To the President of the Board of Aldermen, five thousand dollars.

To the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, other than the President, five thousand dollars.

To the President of the Department of Docks, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Commissioner of Docks, other than the President, three thousand dollars.

To the Superintendent of Buildings, five thousand dollars.

To the Commissioner of Accounts, appointed by the Mayor, three thousand dollars.

No subordinate in any department, except the Superintendent of Police, shall receive a greater salary than the highest salary paid to the head of the departments.

SEC. 123. The terms of office of the following named officers now in office shall cease and terminate at the following dates:

The Commissioners of Police, the Fire Commissioners, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Commissioners of Docks, the Commissioners of Health, the Commissioners of Parks, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, the Superintendent of Buildings, the Commissioner of Jurors, the City Marshals, the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, the members of all commissions or boards appointed to superintend the construction or repair of any public building in the City of New-York, and of all commissions and boards heretofore appointed by the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen; of the Chamberlain, and all other officers hereinbefore authorized to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, shall expire on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, unless an appointment of a successor shall be sooner made as hereinbefore provided, in which case the term of office of the present incumbent shall cease, and the person so appointed shall enter upon his office on the first Monday succeeding such appointment, and no appointment of any subordinate in any department made after the passage of this act and before said date, shall be valid beyond such date.

The terms of office of the Superintendent of Police, the Surgeons of Police, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, the Inspector of Fire Apparatus, the Fire Marshal and his deputies, shall cease and determine five days after the appointment of the head of the Police and Fire Departments respectively, and the terms of all subordinates in every department, except officers and men of the police force and the firemen and officers of the fire companies shall cease and determine so soon as the heads of the department herein provided to be appointed shall appoint others in their places.

Before the appointment of their successors all the foregoing officers shall deliver over to their successors all property of every kind, and all books and papers in their use and possession, respectively, belonging to the City or any department thereof. The provisions of this section relating to the vacating of any of the offices therein mentioned and the delivery of property may be enforced by mandamus.

SEC. 124. The several departments shall continue to possess the same powers and perform the same duties as heretofore, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 125. The City of New-York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to establish a metropolitan police district, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; and the City of New-York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of the act entitled an act to create a metropolitan sanitary district and board of health therein, for the preservation of life and health, and to prevent the spread of disease, passed February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; and the City of New-York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to create a metropolitan fire district, and establish a fire department therein, passed March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed. The act to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the act to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and the act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and the act further to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty three; and the act to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and the act relative to the charter of the City of New-York, passed April third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy; and the act entitled "An act to make further provisions for the government of the City of New-York," passed April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, (save sections twenty-seven and twenty-nine thereof,) and the sixth section of the act entitled "An act concerning the Police Life Insurance Fund and the powers and duties of the Police Department of the City of New-York," passed March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York,'" passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy; and the act passed April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, (save so much of section five as relates to the establishment of a scale of water rents, and sections six and seven of said act; and the act entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Local Governments of the City and County of New-York," passed April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as the same relates to the City of New-York, are hereby repealed; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby also repealed; but the repeal of the act, herein above cited, of April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the acts passed subsequent, and herein above cited or referred to, so far as the same or either of them relate to any department by this act created, shall not take effect until the organization of any such department as provided for in this act. The charters of the City of New-York, known as the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters, so far as the same or either of them are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued or legal proceeding commenced by reason of anything contained in the acts hereby repealed, and so accrued and commenced before this act takes effect, except so far as herein specially provided for.

SEC. 126. This act shall take effect immediately, except as otherwise provided in the previous sections, but nothing therein contained shall be in any wise held to extend or continue the term of office of any of the persons mentioned in section one hundred and twenty-two, beyond the first day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19. | Calabria, Wed., March 12.
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26. | Parthia, Wed., March 19.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 5. | Samaria, Wed., March 26.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.......SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON......Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Wed'day, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..................................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

TRINACRIA..Wed., Feb. 19 | ITALIA..Wed., Feb. 26
ANGLIA........Sat., Feb. 22 | EUROPA..Sat., Mar. 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Mar. 6, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 15, 3 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN...Monday, Feb. 17
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE..............DANRE...Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.............$125 | Second cabin...........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..............Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN................Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..Mar. 19, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..Mar. 26, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 25th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN.............................2,500 tons, March 11
PEMBROKE...............................2,500 tons, April 1
CARMARTHEN............................3,000 tons, April 3
PEMBROKE...............................2,500 tons, May 2

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin...........................$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin...........................53 currency
Steerage...............................30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$3

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 20, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.........................March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........................April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Saturday, Feb.
ARRAGON, WESTERN.............Saturday, March

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

WILMINGTON, (Havana only,)..................Feb.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)..Feb.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........March
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,)..................March

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMER.—Steamer CLEOPATRA will sail for Havana on SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1873, for the transportation of Military, Indian and Government supplies during the year beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

These contracts embrace the movement of all Government supplies from New-Orleans to the Texas posts, their movements from points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to Forts Sill, Griffin and Richardson; also from the Texas Central Railway to the same posts, transfer of supplies from the coast to San Antonio, and thence to the frontier posts to Fort Brown, and thence to Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh.

Full information, form of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained from the Post Quartermaster at Fort Brown, Texas; Austin, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Forts Richardson, Texas, and Sill, Indian Territory; from the Quartermaster in New-Orleans, La., New-York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The usual condition in regard to Government bids will hold in this case.

By command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster, Major-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11, 1873.

PROPOSALS TO PURCHASE AND remove the United States monitor KEOKUK, sunk inside the main channel, near the south end of Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, will be received at this office until noon, on the 13th day of March next. For full particulars apply in person or by letter to the undersigned. Q. A. GILMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.